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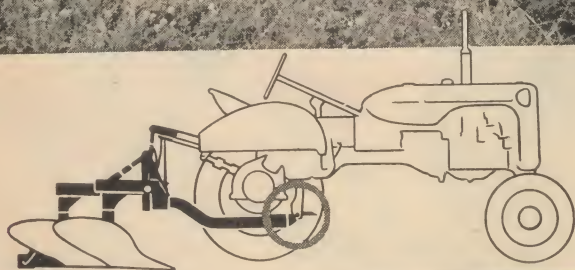
DECEMBER 1952

F A R M . S C H O O L . H O M E

*Season's
Greetings*



Now! Free-Swing Implements



*only 1 hitch point
to line up*

How Free-Swing Plow Dodges Stones

This remarkable action picture shows a 3-bottom WD mounted plow striking a large underground stone. Initial shock is absorbed by a heavy compression Traction Booster spring and superstrength plow beams with spring-steel temper. Single-point hitch lets plow dodge to either side of stone or ride over it without breakage.



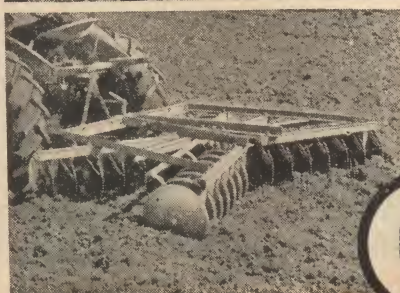
Seeing Double?

No—it's actually the new 2-furrow, 2-way A-C Spinner Plow that eliminates dead furrows and plows all furrows uphill. Conserves soil and moisture. Keeps land level for irrigation. Here is a coming Traction Booster plow for all territories.



Never Grease It

New mounted disc harrows for CA and WD Tractors have lifetime-greased BAL-PAK bearings. Save time and grease, pull easier, last longer. Harrows are Free-Swing...free to go where tractor leads. Hydraulic lift for end turns and transport. Use Traction Booster in heavy going.



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Hitch and GO! Minute-quick!

New A-C hydraulic implements with FREE-SWING control are a snap to attach, and have a new easy-steering "feel." They follow where the tractor leads—around curves, over uneven ground, along terraces.

The single master hitch point on CA and WD tractors simplifies attaching mounted tools. Implements are free to swing right or left for steering around the contour or dodging stones.

TRACTION BOOSTER lets the implement hold level depth by increasing weight automatically on the tractor drive wheels, preventing slippage.

POWER-SHIFT tractor wheels are moved in or out by engine power, to match implement spacing for any crop.

Anything less is farming in the past. Your Allis-Chalmers dealer can show you tomorrow's way—ask him.

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Is a Tariff the Answer?

One of the more dangerous trends in modern thought is the idea that a tariff is the cure-all for our difficulties. If a section of our economy finds itself faced with a special problem the leaders of that industry cry to the federal government for a tariff. "Give us protection," they say, "or we perish." The reasons usually put forward in support of this view fall into two categories. Foreign industry pays starvation wages with which we cannot hope to compete; foreign industries have lower costs of production.

The textile industry, for instance, blamed their troubles upon "cheap imports from the United States," and now they are worrying about Japan. Our anti-freeze industry has recently applied for an increase in the tariff against the United States. "We will go under if we don't get it," the industry complains. The dairy industry is calling for a tariff against the importation of vegetable oils and they predict a desperate situation if they don't get this relief.

In the case of the United States, where wages as a general rule are higher than in Canada, the first reason given in support of a tariff can have little meaning. It would seem, therefore, that their industries have achieved a greater degree of efficiency than ours. We do not have to search far to find who is responsible for this situation—the solution lies within ourselves.

Canada is one of the great trading nations of the world; approximately 20 per cent of our commerce is carried on outside our own boundaries. This high figure makes us very vulnerable to changes in world trading. It is, therefore, in our own interests to aid world trade, not hinder it. If we

insist on applying tariffs we invite retaliation from some of our best customers and because of our dependence upon exports we will be the ones who will suffer the most. It's good economics and just good plain horse sense for Canadians to work for tariff reduction.

The clamour for more and higher tariffs has another and more sinister aspect when viewed against the background of the world community. Trade is not a one way street. We cannot sell if we are not willing to buy, nor can we necessarily sell as much to one country as we purchase from that country. If we sell less to the United States than we buy from that country but sell more to Europe or Asia than we buy from those areas we have achieved an overall balance and the whole world has benefitted from this exchange of goods.

High tariff barriers slow down trade between nations. They lead to high cost production in the domestic market which means hardship for our citizens and for the citizens of other lands who are unable to buy because they cannot sell. This situation existed between World Wars I and II, and we all suffered through lowered living standards and depressed conditions generally.

It was the tariff war of the thirties which led directly into the shooting war of the forties. Let us take care that once again we do not excite these explosive forces into action.

To all our readers we say —

"MERRY CHRISTMAS

and a

HAPPY NEW YEAR"

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Has Butter a Future?

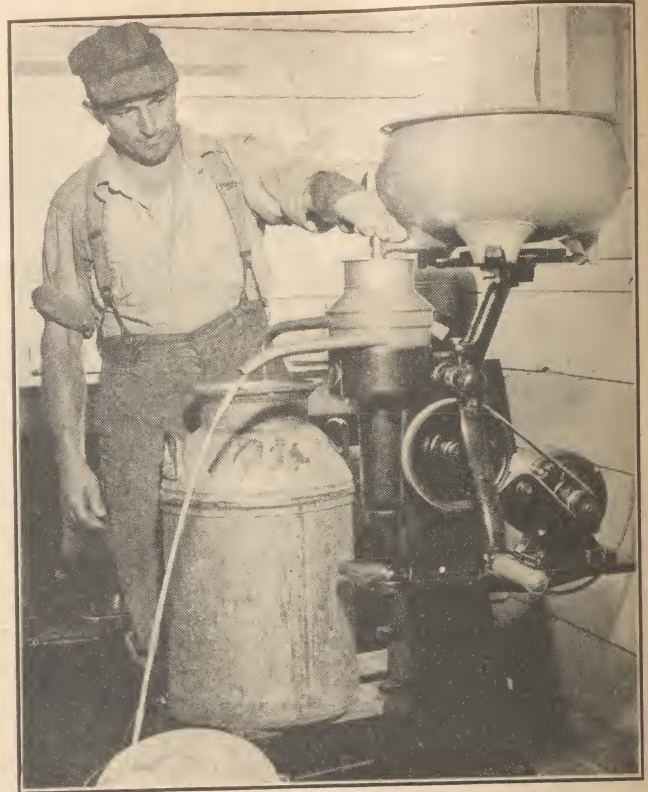
Gilbert McMillan, President, Dairy Farmers of Canada says "Yes, but only if we are willing to face the facts and protect our dairy industry from the competition of cheap vegetable oils."

BUTTER production must be protected against the inroads of substitute products if the industry is going to remain in a healthy condition. In the United States the annual per capita consumption dropped to 9 pounds, and the prospects are that it will go lower still. In Canada butter consumption per capita declined during 1951 from 28 pounds to approximately 19 pounds. In New Zealand, on the other hand, per capita consumption is over 41 pounds.

In New Zealand butter production is a much less costly proposition than in the colder northern climate of Canada. For that reason, therefore, it can compete with the substitutes on a price basis. In Canada, however, the situation is reversed. Butter production can no more compete with cheap imported vegetable oils and fats than Canadian textiles can compete with Japanese.

In the last analysis the solution to this problem rests with the housewife. If her decision is going to rest entirely on a price basis the outlook for butter production is not encouraging. She has to realize that her husband's steady employment and take-home pay may be vitally affected by her decision. She has to realize that butter is the product of Canadian labour and raw materials and its production one of the mainstays of our economy while the substitutes contribute practically nothing.

In Canada we have 1,893 butter, cheese and condensing plants, employing 22,563 employees and paying out in 1951 over 45 million dollars in wages. The output of these plants last year was valued at 386 million dollars. The value of butterfat produced in 1951 amounted to approximately 149 million dollars and this production took place in every province of Canada. Any serious curtailment of this industry is going to upset the whole structure of our manufactured dairy products which accounts for over 40 per cent of all the milk produced in Canada. These are the factors that the housewife has to bear in mind. She has got to realize that her decision must rest upon something far more important than the saving of a few cents.



The problem has reached the point where it is no longer a question of whether we are merely going to have a butter industry. It is a question of whether we are going to have a healthy dairy industry at all. The whole basis upon which our mixed farming activities are carried on is at stake. Who of us can visualize the hundreds of districts in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes provinces as prosperous rural communities if they all have to give up keeping the dairy cow? I have posed this question a good many times to some of the best informed men we have on this matter, and not one of them has come up with an alternative.

The housewife is not likely to consider too seriously the question of nutrition, on which even the highest authorities are not in complete agreement. Neither will she stop to consider that in relation to current wage rates butter is as cheap today as it was twenty years ago. Still if the industry is going to survive we have in some way to make her realize that there is something here of great importance to her family and that it applies not only to butter but to all dairy foods for they are all threatened by the introduction of cheap substitutes largely of foreign origin.

The Menace of Vegetable Oils

In the United States these vegetable fats are displacing sweet cream, ice cream and even evaporated milk. Some of the companies putting out these products also operate in Canada and it will only be a matter of time, and perhaps a short one, before they appear here. It would

seem that as long as they are sold under a brand or trade name we have no existing legislation to stop them. One particularly bad feature of this will be that when sold by companies long established as dairy companies they will be accepted by the public as genuine dairy products. A further fact to remember is that dairy products can now be adulterated up to nearly twenty or thirty per cent with vegetable fats which are almost impossible to detect by present methods. This places the housewife completely at the mercy of any company willing to take advantage of this situation.

We've Got to Fight Back

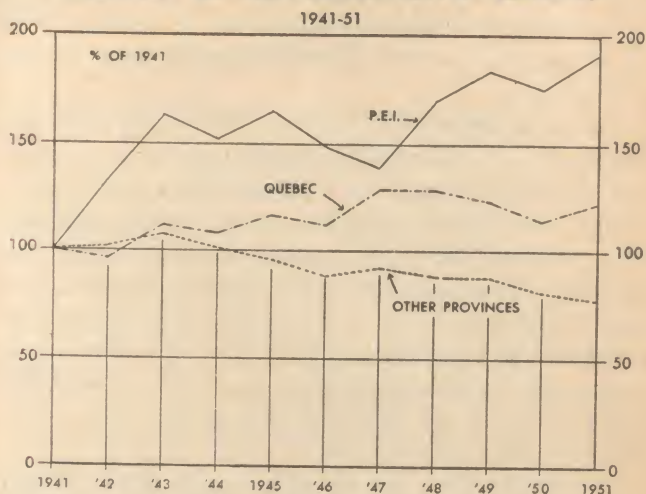
The proponents of these substitutes have a lot of trite questions to which there is no short answer, and they won't wait for a long one. They ask, why resist progress? The automobile has replaced the buggy, the tractor the horse, why not let vegetable fats deplace butter-fat if it is easier and cheaper to produce? They won't wait to be told that these vegetable fats are largely imported products for which we must export our money, and that their manufacture employs very few people. That butter-fat is a Canadian product derived from our own natural resources and produced by the labour of a lot of Canadians. That if this market is lost thousands may have to find other means of employment, and thousands of acres of land which our pioneers wrested from the wilderness will go back to its native state. In a world where the provision of food for an ever-increasing population is our first major problem the question raised is—Is this the correct course for us to follow?

Another question they ask is; why deny the lower income groups the right to buy a lower priced food? There is no right in the world to do this, but we should also point out that the introduction of this lower priced food may be in the end one method of producing a lot



The dairy cow is a part of the Canadian landscape and there is no reason why it shouldn't remain as such.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION BY REGIONS



more low income people to buy it. Forcing a lot of people off our outlying and semi-marginal farms is not going to improve the lot of either labour unions or of the unorganized labour reserve which would be created.

What will happen to the men now producing the butterfat from which our butter is made? The problem, unfortunately, doesn't end there although it has been thought by some that the introduction of these vegetable fats would only affect butterfat and a re-alignment between the price of fat and solids other than fat would be all that was necessary and that the overall demand and price would not be seriously affected. This theory has received a severe jolt owing to the fact that substitutes for solids other than fat are now appearing and likely at as low competitive prices as vegetable fats. If this trend toward the use of substitutes for dairy products materializes the outlook is grim indeed.

The great majority of our dairy farms are completely unsuited both by nature of soils and climatic conditions to the growing of cash crops. It is in this respect that there is no parallel between Canadian and United States conditions.

We Import Our Oils

In the United States many of these vegetable oils are domestically produced. In Canada they will never be profitably produced unless granted a greater degree of protection than would be necessary to save the dairy industry. The better established farmers without serious financial commitments or large families may carry on, but to a great many it may mean leaving the farms and joining the ranks of the unemployed. A great many of the farms that now produce this butterfat are incapable of sustaining a family by any other type of farming.

The man who separates his milk at home and feeds his skim to calves, pigs or chickens (he can vary these according to his likes or market outlook) has not all his eggs in one basket. He gets his product to the market with the least haulage costs, he removes only a minimum

of the fertility from his land, and if he purchases some feed, which he is almost certain to do, he comes as near to operating on a basis that is permanent as is possible in farming.

At the moment when we have full employment and plenty of all farm products it may not seem a serious mistake to take some of our outlying farms out of production. If we take the long time view, however, this can be very wrong indeed, if industry keeps expanding and our population increasing, every bit of cultivatable land will be needed unless, of course, we are prepared to become a food importing nation. If, on the other hand, even a mild recession should set in we shall be considerably better off by having these men in a position where they will be at least self-sustaining.

I know that even among farm people there are two lines of thought both of which I consider dangerous. Firstly they will say, "why continue to produce butter at a price which nearly every economist will tell you does not return the cost of production?" Perhaps taken by itself this is true, but taken only as a unit in the general scheme of operations many farms have been as successfully operated on this basis down through the years as any other line of farming. Secondly, they accept the defeatist attitude that the introduction of these substitutes is inevitable and that we will just have to restrict our operations and live with them. To this I say for the future not only of the dairy industry, but for the whole of our Canadian economy this attitude is

wrong. It is, I believe, essential that we see that not only for our own good but for the good of Canadians everywhere that these people are not driven out of business.

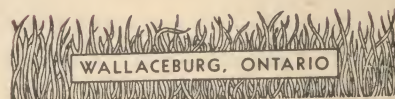
Next month this subject is viewed from the urban angle. Read "Has a Butter a Future" by Mrs. Vautelet of the Canadian Association of Consumers.

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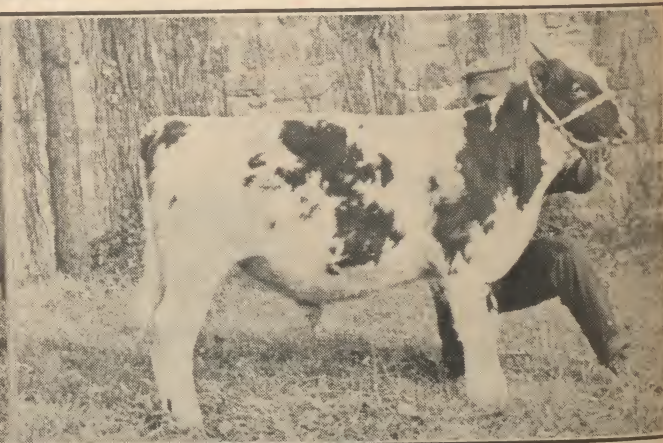
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Which Bull Would You Choose?



Bull A
PRODUCTION RECORDS OF DAM A

	Milk	Fat	%
2 Yr. 365-2x	11,869 lbs	499 lbs	3.61
4 Yr. 305-2x	10,919 lbs	422 lbs	3.86
5 Yr. 365-2x	12,219 lbs	494 lbs	4.04
6 Yr. 305-2x	13,211 lbs	533 lbs	4.03
7 Yr. 305-2x	14,853 lbs	577 lbs	3.88

Bull B
PRODUCTION RECORDS OF DAM B

	Milk	Fat	%
3 Yr. 305-2x	8,291 lbs	378 lbs	4.56
5 Yr. 305-2x	9,272 lbs	430 lbs	4.64
6 Yr. 365-2x	11,540 lbs	527 lbs	4.57

What other information would you require in selecting either one of these animals as your herd sire?

Study! — Discussion! — Action!

How to create more interest in your Farm Forum.

FOR YOU who are late comers to Farm Forum let's delve into a little history. Why was Farm Forum started in the first place? How come it started in Quebec?

Well Farm Forum was born in Quebec because there was no organization for English-speaking farmers in the province. In addition the war had started—prices of food products were still low and prices of things the farm family had to buy began to rise sharply. There was also little money to help people organize.

New ideas about getting information out to groups were being experimented with. Then out of the blue a grant from the Carnegie Corporation—a lot of work by a small group of people at Macdonald College and in the country—and the Forum movement was born!

Farm Forum — Your Farm Organization

In Quebec, Farm Radio Forum was launched as a new type of farm organization. Since 1942 Quebec Farm Forums, alone of any provincial forum organization, have been recognized as a member body of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. We name one of three Quebec directors to the national farm organization.

Now Farm Forum in other provinces, where in all cases there is a Provincial Federation of Agriculture or Farmers' Association, is regarded as the educational program of the farm movement. But here in Quebec the National Farm Radio Forum slogan—read—listen—discuss—act—must have a deeper meaning. It means, in addition, that your Forum is the local ACTION unit of the farm organization.

Our purpose in Quebec then is threefold; to discuss the farm forum topics and express our opinions, to interest ourselves in community problems and to take action as a local farm organization.

A Local Forum Takes Action

"Well, what can a local group do?" you might ask. Perhaps you are interested in what Birchton Forum did last November. They discussed the proposed changes in Quebec's methods of enforcing margarine legislation as reported in the speech from the throne. They talked over the problem of margarine in Quebec. While they supported the government legislation banning the butter-substitute they were disturbed by the suggestions for tightening the regulations.

Did they say "we are opposed to this change in methods," then do nothing about it? No sir! They are aware that government officials and M.L.A.'s are representatives of the people who elect them. So the Birchton group discussed this problem, and wrote down their findings just as they would on any topic. But they decided to pass along these findings to the provincial cabinet, the premier and above all to their district M.L.A.

Farm Forum — Democracy at Work

And so it goes! Sounds simple enough doesn't it? Your M.P. and your M.L.A. try hard to represent your interests. They want your reaction to proposed legislation. They want to know about your problems. They want to know what you would suggest as solutions. It is up to you and your Forum to get together and regularly let EVERYONE know what, why, and how you think. And there are newspapers too, don't forget.

Farm Forum was organized in the first place to provide a means for you to get together with your neighbours and to take action on your problems together. By all means work hard in community projects but don't neglect your farm organization! Study discussion—action program. If we all get going, it will make a difference.

Your MEMBERS will be more INTERESTED in their Farm Forum when they feel their opinion is carrying some weight with officials—as well it should.

Certainly one important way to make democracy work is for us to make our communities better through local projects towards that end. But we can and should do our part to exert our influence in the provincial and national setting. Our M.P. and M.L.A. are our links. They represent us in these governments—so why not work with them? We can help them do what is right and help ourselves in the bargain.

Dairy Foods Inexpensive

Latest available official data show that retail prices for milk and milk products in Canada are substantially lower than in the United States. Average prices in May were:

Milk, per quart:	Canada 20.9¢	U.S. 28.6¢
Butter, per pound:	Canada 64.4¢	U.S. 82.0¢
Cheese, per pound:	Canada 58.6¢	U.S. 60.2¢

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Proper Hog Feeding Means Money in the Bank

by R. P. Forshaw

Feed costs represent over 80 per cent of the total cost of swine production. Any saving that can be made in this department while still maintaining healthy growth means dollars and cents in the farmer's pockets. The author keeps us up-to-date in this field.

THERE is a growing awareness that the animal body's needs may vary quite widely with varying conditions. The special needs of the pig during gestation, particularly during the latter half, during lactation and during the period of rapid growth (relative to body weight) while on the sow and after weaning up to a weight of 60—80 pounds are becoming more widely appreciated. The role of body storage particularly of certain of the B vitamins as it effects the pig's performance and well-being is also receiving more study.

Gestation-Lactation Studies

The piglet at birth is actually 112-114 days old. Before birth the young pig is dependent upon its dam for its nutrition and the sow will, if the needed nutrients are not in her ration, draw upon her body stores rather than deprive the pig of its needs. For this reason, therefore, many studies into the effects of nutrition during gestation have given negative results. On the other hand enough studies with semi-purified rations have been conducted to indicate that while the requirements for particular nutrients may be rather small they are nevertheless exacting. The importance of nutrition in sows kept for two or more litters has not received the attention it merits. Studies at the University of Alberta reported by McElroy and Draper (1949) indicate that the depressing effects of a poor ration fed over an extended period of time are more serious in the second generation than in the first. The results of work conducted at the University of Illinois as reported by Terril (1951) are typical of those available from U.S. Colleges and Experiment Stations. While the breeds of hogs, types of ration and method of management are different than are found in Eastern Canada they contain much that is of value when applied under Canadian conditions. A survey of U.S. work would seem to justify the following conclusions with respect to gestation—lactation rations:

- 1) Many of our presently federations are either borderline or inadequate and can be improved markedly.
- 2) Pasture, either fall seeded rye, spring sown cereal grains or the legumes alfalfa and ladino clover make good many of the borderline nutritional deficiencies.
- 3) High quality dehydrated alfalfa fed at the level of from 10-15 per cent of the ration, promoting



Efficiently managed hogs make good use of feed.

thrifter, stronger pigs, markedly increases the survival of pigs farrowed. The weaning weights may or may not be improved due, it appears, to the presence in alfalfa of variable amounts of a growth retarding factor.

- 4) The value of the B vitamins in addition to vitamins A and D merits further investigation. While the problem of B vitamin deficiency may not be as important in Canada as in the U.S. the place of B vitamin concentrates and B vitamin rich feed-stuffs such as fish solubles, dried whey with whey fermentation solubles, dried distiller's solubles and meat and fish meals need further investigation in those herds where, with the presently fed rations, brood sow performance is not up to expectation.

While progress has been made in brood sow nutrition the most important single factor in determining the weight of pigs at weaning is the milking ability of the sow. Little or no progress has been made in the direction of improving this trait in our sows. Other factors have been given more weight in our selection programmes with the result that many potentially good pigs become runts during that period from 3 to 5 weeks after farrowing when the supply of milk is inadequate to meet the pig's needs and before sufficient extra feed is being obtained either from the creep feeder or the sow's trough.

The Development of Creep Feeds

In an attempt to prevent the check in growth referred to above and to overcome the post weaning set back so often found when pigs are suddenly removed from the sow, supplementary rations designed especially for the young growing pig have been developed. In effect these rations are combinations of highly palatable, high quality feeds well fortified with vitamins, trace minerals and antibiotics. They are usually based on rolled oat groats, rolled wheat, soybean oilmeal, fish meal, meat meal and dried skim milk or whey with lesser amounts of wheat middlings, ground barley and finely ground oats. Among

the other feedstuffs added are carriers of vitamins A, and D, riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid, antibiotic such as aureomycin, terramycin and penicillin and, in certain cases, trace mineral mixtures containing iron, copper, cobalt, manganese and zinc.

While palatability and nutritive value are not necessarily related the readiness with which a feed is eaten particularly by very young animals is at times an important factor. Oat groats, either whole or rolled, have long been regarded as a highly palatable feed. In a trial involving 10 litters, containing 97 pigs, recently completed at the Ontario Agricultural College, whole oat groats served as the standard in comparing consumptions of the following ration fed in three forms viz., meal, crumbles and pellets:

Ingredient	Amount
Rolled Oat Groats	670 pounds
Rolled Wheat	650 "
Ground Barley	200 "
Soybean Oilmeal	300 "
Meat Meal	50 "
Milk Powder	50 "
Salt	10 "
Ground limestone	20 "
Calcium Phosphate	40 "
Trace Mineral Premix for Swine	2 "
Antibiotic (Aureomycin)	18000 mgs
Vitamin B ₁₂	18000 mgs
Vitamin A	10,000,000 I.U.
Vitamin D	1,725,000 I.U.
Riboflavin	2000 mgs
Pantothenic Acid	3000 mgs
TOTAL	2005 pounds

The following amounts were consumed by the ten litters:

Oat Groats	557 pounds
Creep Feed fed as meal	84 "
Creep Feed fed as Crumbles	577 "
Creep Feed fed as Pellets	799 "

The Development of Simulated Sow's Milk

The possibility of developing a simulated sow's milk for use, not only with orphan pigs, but also with litters purposely removed from the sow has interested many workers connected with swine production. The question is, "Can a product be developed and a programme worked out which will enable the farmer to remove the nursing pigs from the sow at an early age (for example at 2 days) and economically raise a higher percentage of the pigs farrowed to heavier weaning weights?" The successful development of synthetic milk for use in fundamental nutrition studies at Illinois and other U.S. Experiment Stations plus the advent of certain antibiotics which aid in the control of digestive upsets has markedly speeded up this research in the past two years. The methods being investigated at the present time have interesting possibilities. In a recently concluded experiment at Iowa reported by Catron (1952) 97 out of 100 pigs started were weaned and the weaning weights of duplicated lots of 5 ranged from a low of 42 pounds to a high of 57.8 pounds at 56 days. The reconstituted fortified milk was fed for a period of 5 weeks and a high quality pelleted pig starter was fed from two to eight weeks.

The chief advantages that the method could have are:

- 1) A higher percentage of pigs born could be weaned.
- 2) Heavier weaning weights are possible thus shortening the time required to get to market.
- 3) Weaned pigs suffer no setback at weaning.
- 4) The time interval between litters can be shortened.

The main disadvantages are:

- 1) The method is time consuming and therefore is most suitable for pig hatcheries with a high turnover where specialized equipment can be justified.
- 2) The pigs even after weaning require considerable time to lose the sucking instinct.
- 3) While field tests are underway using products available commercially and look very promising it is too early to state definitely the extent to which the programme should be applied.

The Prevention and Feeding of Runt Pigs

The weaning of thrifty, well grown pigs is the aim of every pig producer and the studies and programmes outlined earlier are designed to promote this worthwhile end. It is almost too much to hope that runt pigs will be entirely a thing of the past though improved sow nutrition and improved creep feeds or suckling pig rations should make possible larger, thriftier, stronger litters. Recent work has indicated that a high percentage of runt pigs can be made into moderately thrifty commercial hogs capable of returning a profit to the feeder. The value of the B vitamins, particularly riboflavin, pantothenic acid and niacin in conjunction with certain antibiotics such as aureomycin and terramycin fed at high or therapeutic levels has been shown. Catron and Cuff (1951) have



384 Vitre St. West
MONTREAL, QUE.

given the results of two runt pig experiments which bring out the value of such programmes. The following results were obtained using a basal ration which would be considered above average in quality for weanling pigs.

EFFECT OF ADDITIONS TO A GOOD BASAL RATION FED TO RUNT PIGS

Trial I

Lot	Treatment	No.1 pigs finishing	Aver. daily gain (pounds)	Aver. daily feed (pounds)	Feed per 100 lbs. gain (pounds)
(Fed for 62 days on concrete drylot.) (8 pigs started per lot; average weight per pig, 20 pounds)					
I	Basal ration				
	Ground yellow corn				
	5-percent meat and bone scraps				
	Expeller soybean oilmeal				
	Expeller soybean oilmeal				
	2.5-percent dehydrated alfalfa meal				
	Vitamin A and D ₂ premix				
	Minerals (including trace minerals)	4	0.46	1.32	346
	Basal ration plus:				
II	Liquid skim milk (full-fed 2 times daily)	7	0.60	1.66	290
III	B-vitamins (injected and fed)	6	0.70	2.00	294
IV	B-vitamins (injected and fed) and 1-percent APF supplement (Lot 26) ²	8	1.16**	3.27	281

¹ Average final weight per pig by lots (pounds): I-47; II-57; III-63; IV-92.

² Lederle APF (Lot 26) contained 2 milligrams vitamin B₁₂ and 2.3 grams aureomycin per pound.

** Significantly faster gains (P=.01).

Trial II

Lot	Treatment	No.1 pigs finishing	Aver. daily gain (pounds)	Aver. daily feed (pounds)	Feed per 100 lbs. gain (pounds)
(Fed for 70 days on concrete drylot.) (8 pigs started per lot; average weight per pig, 21 pounds)					
I	Basal ration				
	Ground yellow corn				
	10-percent meat and bone scraps				
	Solvent soybean oilmeal				
	5-percent dehydrated alfalfa meal				
	Vitamin A and D ₂ premix				
	Minerals (including trace mineral)	7	0.86	2.42	308
	Basal ration plus:				
II	Liquid skim milk (full-fed 2 times daily)	8	0.94	2.87	308
III	B-vitamins (injected and fed)	8	0.93	2.59	278
IV	B-vitamins (injected and fed) and 1-percent APF supplement ²	7	1.21*	3.43	290
V	1-percent APF supplement ²	7	1.14	3.22	286
VI	Vitamin B ₁₂ (10 micrograms per pound of ration)	6	0.70	2.32	343
VII	Aureomycin (20 milligrams per pound of ration)	7	1.33**	3.62	279
VIII	Aureomycin (20 milligrams) and vitamin B ₁₂ (10 micrograms) per pound of ration	8	1.37**	3.62	265

¹ Average final weight per pig by lots (pounds): I-79; II-85; III-85; IV-104; V-97; VI-70; VII-114; VIII-114.

² APF supplement (Pfizer Bi-Con 3+) containing 3 milligrams Vitamin B₁₂ and .5 gram terramycin per pound.

** Significantly faster daily gains (P=.01). *Significantly faster gains (P=.05).

The value of the antibiotics, aureomycin and terramycin is clearly indicated. The poor response with vitamin B₁₂ would seem to rule out lack of B₁₂ as one of the main causes of runts. After recovery the pigs are placed again on regular rations and perform very nearly as normal pigs. The favorable results in the treatment of runt pigs with combinations of antibiotics and B vitamins has led to the formulation and sale of highly fortified feeds known as Runt Pig Feeds. Provided the runt pig picture is not complicated with respiratory diseases or the infectious conditions such feeds should show beneficial effects.

Greater Consumption Needed

The average Canadian drank less milk in 1951 than is prescribed by authorities as a minimum for health. Canada's Food Rules recommend that children should drink at least 1 pint of milk daily, adolescents at least 1½ pints and adults at least ½ pint. If these rules had been adhered to Canadians should have consumed at least 3,821 million pints of milk when actually fluid milk consumption totalled only 3,786 million pints. On a yearly per capita basis our minimum average should have reached 280 pints instead of the 277 pints consumed.

Eat More Cheese

Cheese combines cheapness with digestibility, high protein content with low fat content, yet Canadian consumption is extremely low. The Dairy Farmers of Canada have set out to increase this consumption, and in this article they tell us how they are going to do it and why.

THERE was a time not more than a couple of years ago when cheese was considered the "safety valve" of the dairy industry. That was when our over supply of milk was referred to as an "exportable surplus". In those days surplus milk was exported as cheese. Those days are gone, perhaps not forever, but for the present, at least. The only portion of our over supply of milk going out of this country is powder and evaporated milk products; the balance must be consumed at home if the dairy industry is to be maintained at its present level. That is why the Dairy Farmers of Canada have bent every effort to enlist the support of cheese manufacturers, wholesalers, chain and independent retail food stores, hotels, restaurants, trains, and all businesses catering to the eating public. Splendid success has been achieved in this effort. The response to the request for co-operation seems to indicate that large sections of the food manufacturing and marketing industry have come to realize the necessity of increasing the sale of cheese in Canada, if other branches of dairying are to maintain a production adequate to meet the needs of the people.

Canadian consumption of cheese is deplorably low, compared to that of other cheese producing countries. One and two-fifth ounces of cheese per week is the average consumption per person in this country. At that rate, Canada cannot consume the cheese this country can produce. At that rate, cheese producers and the concentrated, cream and whole milk producers must either sell all or a lot of their milk at a loss or cut production. It is unthinkable that, in a growing country, dairy production should be cut. To illustrate where we now stand at September 1st we had in stock 6 million pounds more cheese than we had at the same time last year. This cheese must be sold and the only place where it can be disposed of under present conditions, is in Canada. It is not only the cheese industry that is concerned; every part of the dairying industry in Canada is affected.

In the promotion of the sale of cheese, it is believed that greater consumption of cheese with more lasting results can be had if newer and wider uses for cheese are presented to the public. Therefore, the unusual theme of "cheese for breakfast" has been adopted as one of the selling points. Cheese for breakfast is nutritionally correct. Nutritionists agree that cheese is a highly diges-

tible food and the best source of proteins. They say that it is essential that young and old should have a fair proportion of the day's protein requirement at breakfast. One of the continent's outstanding authorities, Dr. E. W. McHenry, Professor of Public Health Nutrition, University of Toronto, has said that if each person would eat a serving of cheese for breakfast, he would be much better off during the day.

To put this suggestion across, along with other ideas for making Canadian people more conscious of the excellent food value of Canadian cheese, by any comparison, dollar for dollar, and to achieve the ultimate objective of increasing the per capita consumption, Dairy Farmers of Canada, through its Publicity Department, and its merchandising and service division, the Dairy Foods Service Bureau, has increased the intensity of this year's program. The number of magazines carrying Cheese Festival advertising has been doubled. More radio stations will carry the weekly radio program, "Down Dairy Lane", which commenced on October 1st on the English stations and on October 2nd on the French network. Thus, a larger audience will hear regularly the educational and other publicity on cheese. Dairy Foods Service Bureau releases of cheese stories and cheese recipes will go to more magazines and daily and weekly newspapers than last year. Through chain food stores and other means, more than a quarter of a million cheese recipe pamphlets supplied by the Dairy Foods Service Bureau will be distributed. Point-of-sale advertising has been shipped for distribution to retail outlets. Displays and sampling projects have been undertaken in several instances.



A recent visitor to Macdonald College was C. B. Sherwood, newly-appointed Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, and owner of the Valleyview Holstein herd at Norton, N.B. Shown with Mr. Sherwood (centre) are Prof. Alex. Ness (left) and J. K. King, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick and a graduate of Macdonald College.

What's New in Barley?

THE newest thing in barley is the forecast of such a large crop for 1952. The barley plant had a good summer, in most areas. Each acre produced such countless numbers of plump grains that the Bureau of Statistics has estimated that Canada will have 295,000,000 bushels. Canada has never had so much barley before. Barley exports were heavy this past year and there will be lots to export again. Most persons do not realize that Canada is now producing more barley than the United States. Total production was about the same as theirs last year, but this year United States crop is forecast at 208,000,000 bushels—much smaller than Canada's.

However, all is not well with the barley crop. The varieties, available in certain areas, are not good enough. Some varieties are too late: most varieties lodge too easily; and some are not good combine barleys. Each year, the crop is beset upon by a number of diseases. Some of the most troublesome are: the smut, the rusts, mildew, the leaf spotting diseases and the roots rots. These are only a few examples of how much work the plant scientists have before them in their long and painstaking task of creating better barleys.

A great deal of progress was made in 1952, says D. G. Hamilton, Cereal Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by a few relatively unknown individuals and

teams of individuals who were at work on behalf of barley breeding. This work was located on Experimental Farms and Stations in every province—also at the Universities in the three Prairie Provinces, at the Ontario Agricultural College and at Macdonald College in Quebec. The breeding problems are different from one area to another. For example, they were concerned with mildew and rust resistance and also fall sown barleys at the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C. At the Cereal Breeding Laboratory on the Experimental Station at Lethbridge, Alta., disease and shattering resistant barleys for dry and irrigated land were given top priority. At the University of Saskatchewan the possibility of making better barleys by means of bombarding the seeds with various waves and radiations was investigated. A local infestation of barley joint worm sent the breeders and entomologists, at the Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I., scurrying to head it off. There are many other stations which concentrate on barley breeding and some on a large scale. It is from such centres of activity and thought that many new ideas and many new barley stocks had their origin in 1952. Enthusiasm among the breeders is keen and the co-operation of the federal, provincial and university workers is excellent. Barley is receiving much attention.

Brooding Baby Chicks

Perhaps in no other phase of the poultry industry has there been greater advancement and improvement in recent years than in the brooding of baby chicks. It is a far cry from the days of the clucking hen with her small brood of chicks to the ultra modern broiler plants with thousands of chicks in one room.

From experience at the Lethbridge Experimental Station it is evident that brooder houses can be of almost any shape or design, but chicks should not be overcrowded. Each chick, says J. H. Downs, requires six square inches of floor space until six weeks old. In other words, a 10' x 12' house will handle 240 chicks for six weeks, at which time the number of chicks should be reduced to 120. The house should be well built, insulated, free from draughts and be well lighted and ventilated.

Coal, wood, oil, gas, and electricity can all be adapted for brooder heating systems. Both radiant and underfloor heating are possible. Infra-red heat lamps hold much promise for small flock owners who have electric power available. One 250 watt bulb will provide sufficient heat for 75 to 100 chicks. Battery brooders are used successfully by large operators to carry chicks for about two weeks.

Either too much or too little heat has a serious effect on growing chicks. For the first week brooder temperature should be maintained at 95 degrees to 100 degrees F.,

about two inches from the floor, after which it may be lowered about 5 degrees per week until 85 degrees is reached. Automatic heat control by thermostat is most useful in avoiding wide temperature fluctuations.

To develop a good chick care should be taken to provide sufficient hoppers to give each chick one inch of feeding space for the first three weeks. From three to six weeks, two inches of feeding space is required and three inches over six weeks. Chicks also require a constant supply of good water. For the first six weeks provide at least two half-gallon fountains for each hundred chicks.

Mr. Downs suggests some pertinent "don'ts". Don't overcrowd. Don't overheat. Don't underfeed. Don't underwater. Don't take chances. Good chicks, combined with good brooding, lay the foundation for good pullets.

Milk Supply Pattern Changes

Less of Canada's milk supply was utilized for the manufacture of butter and cheese in 1951 than in the pre-war period 1935-39. Conversely, more was used as fluid milk and cream and in the manufacture of concentrated milk products and ice cream than prior to World War II. Percentage utilization of milk in Canada for last year with the 1935-39 averages in brackets was: Butter 43.4 (53.2); cheddar cheese 5.8 (8.9); fluid milk and cream 35.8 (30.1); concentrated milk 5.3 (1.7); ice cream 2.8 (0.9); fed to livestock 6.5 (5.2).

We'll Never Know

The gold mining industry has gained a new ally. Representatives of 30 mining communities asked the Canadian government for a higher price for gold, higher subsidies, establishment of secondary industries in gold mining municipalities and issuance of gold coins in Canada. The delegation also suggested assistance in the form of income tax concessions, lower freight rates on gold shipped from mines, lower import duties on needed equipment and direct aid toward municipal services.

Why? Because mines, squeezed between the rising costs of production and fixed prices, will close and gold mining communities will be abandoned if the government does not come to their aid.

In the words of Mrs. Ann Shipley, reeve of Teck township, spokesman for the group: "We're not beggars. We don't even like to ask for subsidies. But if subsidies are the only solution to saving the industry and the future of 132,000 Canadians, then we want increased subsidies."

It seems to us that to date the gold industry has been well subsidized. In 1951 the government paid out some \$12,000,000 in subsidies to gold mines; since 1948 the total subsidy has amounted to more than \$40,000,000. And to hear people talk you would think that agriculture was the only industry in Canada that receives subsidies!

Well, farms are being abandoned, too, because farmers caught between the high cost of the things they buy retail and the low price of products they sell wholesale, can't make a decent living—and we don't see many city people rushing out to buy those farms.

Why people should be willing to support the gold industry to the tune of \$10,000,000 a year and complain bitterly about subsidies on farm products, we'll never know.

In the six years since 1946 (to the end of March, 1952) the government has spent a total of \$10,099,317 to subsidize the products produced by Canada's 400,000 farmers. It's a small amount compared to the \$40,000,000 paid to the gold industry—an industry that employed less than 25,000 persons in 1948 and now employs less than 13,000.

Rural Co-operator.

A Powerful Agency

The small community discussion group is the most powerful educational agency the common people have at their command. Discussing, thinking, and planning together, will raise our people to that necessary level where they will begin to realize their possibilities in life. It is a means of harnessing the unused talents and abilities of common people, who have been denied a chance to begin, into constructive channels, and offers an outlet for expression which is a natural desire of man. It is important that we all realize there are as many great minds in our rural communities, tillers of the soil, as in

any of our professions or other walks of life, and it should be the wish and desire of all right thinking people to create these necessary agencies that will release these great stores of unrecognized talents for the building of a better and more stable society. If we are to combat Communism; if we are to make democracy what democracy was intended to be, we must build from the bottom up, not from the top down; we must have a society in which all the people will be in a position to contribute their God-given abilities.

From little groups of people discussing their problems gathered around the kitchens of farm homes, has originated many ideas that have resulted in many worth-while forms of progress; farm organizations, better farming methods, co-operatives, credit unions, schools, roads, community projects, etc. have, in many cases, been a direct result of this technique; a technique which has opened the minds of people to the many phases of life that await their development.

Let every farmer worthy of the name, attend the group meetings in his respective community during the winter months; if no group presently exists, be concerned enough to organize one.

Remember, interest in one's own community is the true test of citizenship!

—*The Capital Co-operator (Fredericton)*

Soil Conditioner Now in Wettable Form

A wettable flake form of synthetic soil conditioner for application as a solution by sprayer or watering can rather than a dry dust, has been introduced in Canada by Canadian Industries Limited.

The new formulation is named "Loxar" W to distinguish it from C-I-L's dry dust soil conditioner, "Loxar", which was brought out earlier this year.

The new product is readily soluble in water and is recommended for the control of surface crusting of soil in vegetable and flower gardens, greenhouse flats and market garden beds. It will also prevent erosion on slopes and embankments until natural cover is established.

One pound of "Loxar" W dissolved in 14 gallons of water will treat 200 square feet. It is available in 20 and 40-pound containers.

Market Expands

Canada's population increased an estimated 421,000 in the year ended June 1, 1952, bringing the total to 14,430,000. The 1951 per capita consumption level of milk and milk products, in terms of whole milk equivalent, was reported to be 1,080 pounds. To maintain this level of consumption in 1952, an additional supply of nearly half a billion pounds of milk will be required.

Careful Freezing Means Better Quality

The days of salt pork are a thing of the past. Modern methods of refrigeration have made the use of fresh cuts a year round proposition throughout our rural areas.

by J. David



Using a freeze locker you can buy meat when it is cheaper and save dollars over the years.

BEEF, pork, veal and lamb which are of good quality will yield a good frozen product. The animals chosen should be healthy and finished. The meat should be carefully handled and frozen and properly stored.

After careful slaughtering all types of meats should be hung at 32°F to 38°F until thoroughly chilled—24 to 48 hours being required. Certain meats are aged or ripened after chilling, largely to increase tenderness and in certain kinds of meats, to develop flavor. Aging is best done at a temperature of 32°F to 38°F. Beef should be aged for about one week. Pork, veal and lamb do not improve by aging and should be cut and frozen immediately after thorough chilling. Mutton may be aged for a few days.

The meat should be cut into portions suitable for the family. Since meat should not be refrozen after being thawed, it is preferable to wrap just enough for one meal in each package. To save space, less desirable cuts

may be boned and ground or cut in small pieces, and packaged for stews. The bones can be used for soup stock.

All meats must be wrapped before freezing. To avoid dry out, as much air as possible must be forced out of the package by tight wrapping with moisture-vapour-proof material. Special locker paper, cellophane and stockinette, aluminum foil, pliofilm, are examples of materials used for wrapping meats. Two main techniques are used in wrapping; the butcher wrap and the drugstore wrap, and with both techniques, the packages must be tightly wrapped and made as airtight as possible.

Clear, complete labelling is particularly important for meats so it may be easily located in the locker. After the meat has been labelled, it is frozen immediately. Spoiling may result if the meat is not frozen rapidly. If a home freezer is used, care must be taken not to overload it. It is best to follow the manufacturer's directions as to the freezing load. Overloading a freezer is harmful to the freezer mechanism. When large quantities of meat are to be frozen at one time, the services offered by the locker plant should be kept in mind.

The maximum length of storage at 0°F for beef, veal and lamb is approximately 8 months while pork should not be kept longer than 4 months because of the danger of rancidity developing.

Meat does not need to be thawed before cooking. However, it must remain longer in the oven to be cooked sufficiently. It may take 10 to 15 minutes longer per pound to cook a frozen roast than a fresh one.

If the meat is completely thawed before cooking it may be used as fresh meat. Thawing will take 3 to 3½ hours per pound at room temperature and 8 to 12 hours per pound in the refrigerator (40°F.).

Freezing Poultry

Poultry of high quality, properly frozen and stored, is just as desirable as fresh meat. Broilers, fryers or mature roasters can be available all year round instead of only at certain particular times.

After careful killing and complete bleeding, the bird is plucked, care being taken not to bruise or tear the skin. Most housewives will find it more convenient to freeze only drawn, clean birds instead of undrawn ones. After drawing, the bird is thoroughly washed, both inside and out but without soaking in water, and drained well. The giblets and neck are placed in a separate package and tucked inside the bird. Poultry should never be aged. It should be thoroughly chilled at 32°F, before packaging and freezing. Broilers, fryers and larger birds may be cut up into serving pieces before freezing to conserve space in the locker or freezer. Cutting up boiling fowl intended for pie or stew will also save space.

Good packaging or wrapping is necessary if frozen poultry is to retain good quality. Poultry is especially subject to drying out in storage, called freezer burn. A form-fitting moisture-vapour-proof wrap is best to eliminate air pockets. Pliable materials, films with stockinette, outer wraps, aluminum foil and bags designed for vacuumizing are very suitable.

Freezing should be accomplished immediately after packaging. Storage at 0°F. should not exceed 8 to 12 months. Frozen poultry may be allowed to thaw completely before cooking. They are then used exactly as fresh birds. Broilers may be broiled without complete thawing but additional cooking time must be allowed.



Meats and fats of every description can be stored for long periods in the modern freeze locker.

Detergents for Butterfat Test

Detergents—the “soapless soaps” which have become so widely used in the past few years—are now being employed experimentally to determine the fat content of milk and cream.

Instead of using sulphuric acid to act upon the milk proteins and break down the oil-water emulsion, as in the long-established Babcock test, dairy chemists are employing a low cost detergent compound and alcohol to accomplish the same results—to enable the separated fats to rise and be “read” directly in the neck of the test bottle, reports C-I-L Agricultural News.

The same type of graduated test bottles is used in the detergent test as in the Babcock fat test and, similarly, the bottles are whirled around in a centrifuge machine. In addition to permitting a clearer and more precise reading of the fat column in the test bottles, the detergent compound makes them easier to clean. At the same time the corrosive action of the acid will be eliminated. Time required to prepare and run the detergent test is about the same as for the Babcock test.

While these experiments have been successful in their initial stages, further work is being done to simplify the test so it can be conducted under average field conditions in farm or factory with relatively inexpensive equipment.



Soil fertility is a large factor in determining feed quality. A good nutrition program, therefore, is based on good land use . . . employing fertilizers, crop rotation and conservation methods. When your soil is deficient in certain minerals, your crops also lack them. This in turn means you use more supplements with your home-grown feeds if you are to achieve high production.

Today's hens are bred to lay over 200 eggs annually; turkeys to reach market weight 2 to 3 weeks earlier. High quality, balanced rations are needed to realize these potentialities.



Due to modern feeding methods, 15,000 lbs. of milk a year per cow is becoming common; as is a 2.5 lb. gain per day for steers. Although steers and cows are basically roughage converters, high quality supplements need to be added to their diet, if your herd is to meet these high production standards.

Litters of 10, weighing 40 lbs. each when weaned, and 200 lbs. at less than six months, are the aim of most hog feeders. Such records result from good breeding, feeding and management.



Get this new booklet on nutrition from your local manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Montreal Gardeners Meet

The lack of any apparent action on the new farmers market in Montreal was the theme that appeared uppermost in the minds of those attending the annual meeting of the Montreal Market Gardeners' Association on November 24th.

Whereas the Provincial Government has earmarked a substantial amount to assist the project, and the growers themselves have collected some \$300,000, the City of Montreal has still to fulfill its promise to cede the necessary land on Cremazie Boulevard. This omission led to some heated exchanges between some of the members at the meeting and the president, Adrien Moquin, who is convinced that the municipal authorities have the matter before them and that action will be taken in the very near future. Total cost of the new market is estimated at about three million dollars.

As Mr. Moquin pointed out, to be a success the market must be operated in such a manner as to benefit a number of different groups; the producers, the wholesalers, the retailers and the buying public. Arranging the control so as to satisfy all these groups will be one of the most important tasks of the committee that has been set up to carry out the project. All are agreed that the matter of the new market is a pressing one, for present conditions of traffic pressure, poor location and the parking problem are all resulting in high costs of distribution which mean losses to growers, unnecessary expense for buyers and higher prices for consumers.

The market situation was pointed up by a talk from M. M. Robinson, the secretary of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, who has been instrumental in getting a new market built in Toronto, after twenty years of effort. The Montreal group had estimated that a saving of about 15% might be expected in the costs of wholesaling the produce when the new market is completed. Mr. Robinson claimed that the expected savings in Ontario might be as much as 35%, and that most of these savings would accrue to farmers and consumers; to the farmers because of reduced commission fees, and to consumers by reason of reduced prices at the wholesale level. Added to this, of course, is the saving to be effected by all concerned through the speed and efficiency with which operations can be carried out in a modern terminal.

Some members were keenly interested in the subject of consumer packaging of vegetables, and heard talks on this subject from one of their own members, Camille Haeck, and from Miss Henriette Rouleau of the Marketing Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Mr. Haeck, while admitting that pre-packaging adds to cost, was of the opinion that this is a development that is here to stay; if Quebec growers do not put up their products in a way that will interest the consumer, growers from elsewhere surely will. He could not see, however, why this packaging should be done by the wholesaler or by a firm engaged solely in this service (for which it charges a fee). If the farmer is going to control the way in which his product is offered to the consumer, he should do his own packaging.

Miss Rouleau recalled that a large proportion of buyers of fruits and vegetables represent families of either two or three people. These small families do not want food in large quantities at a time, nor have they facilities at home to store any appreciable quantities of vegetables. For them, the small package is the answer, and she was convinced that the growers would have to meet their wishes in this regard. A survey made by her department had shown that retail sales of vegetables went up as much as 50% when the vegetables were offered in small packages.

Commenting on the past year's vegetable production in the Montreal area, Alphonse Couture, secretary of the Association, noted that the weather had prevented anything better than an average crop from being harvested. And although prices had been generally higher than usual, labour and other costs were also up, so that the net position of the growers was about the same. Stocks in storage are normal and a steady demand is expected throughout the winter.

It is not only the apple growers who are publicity-minded; the vegetable growers are too. Their radio publicity campaign began on May 19 and during the summer no fewer than 118 spot announcements were made over the air. A good part of the publicity was on behalf of cucumbers and celery (growers of these two crops subscribed a substantial amount for extra publicity) but all vegetables were included in the pro-

grammes. The directors realize that the retailers spend large amounts of money advertising vegetables during the season, but this advertising is on behalf of all the vegetables they have for sale, whether they were grown in Quebec or elsewhere. The feeling of the directors is that a definite campaign should be undertaken every year to proclaim the high qualities of Quebec grown produce. During the past year the advertising campaign was greatly helped by generous grants from the Department of Agriculture, and a smaller but none the less appreciated grant from the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Membership Troubles

Secretary Couture called attention to the relative smallness of the membership, and the apparent reluctance of the members to pay their yearly contribution. It would appear that most of the business of the Association is carried out by the board of directors; the general membership present at the meeting certainly showed little interest in the proceedings as a whole. Perhaps if the annual meeting could be made more interesting, there would be a greater understanding of the purposes for which the Association was formed, and a greater interest in its work. Announced to get underway at 9.20, it started about 11.00 with a sprinkling of members in the room. More were in the corridors than at the meeting. Members were more interested in their private conversation than in what the speakers were saying, and the buzz of conversation almost drowned them out. It is our idea that resolutions sum up the ideas of the members of any given Association; that they are suggested, discussed, and adopted or rejected. The Market Gardeners' resolutions had been prepared well in advance of the meeting; were read off to the few members remaining in the room at such a clip that they could not possibly be fully understood; and were assumed to be adopted without the formality of a vote, much less any discussion. True, they were more or less formal; votes of thanks to the Department of Agriculture for its help; requests to the Minister of Agriculture to hasten the cession of land by Montreal for the market and to assume the travelling expenses of the secretary, etc. But it seemed evident that the membership as a whole had very little to say about the running of the organization. Perhaps that is one reason why there are not many new members.

Advice from the Experts

Among the speakers at the meeting was Bruno Landry, associate chief of the Quebec Horticulture Service, who gave four ways to improve crops; i.e., by using good cultural methods (control of insects and diseases included); using better varieties (the Department of Agriculture is continually trying to develop new ones); by proper selection, by growers who save their own seed; by the use of good seed.

His chief concern, in this talk, was with seed, particularly hybrid seed. Crops grown from hybrid seed are vigorous and productive, and, when the usual cultural methods are properly used, the increased yields are outstanding. He explained in detail the various steps which have to be followed in the production of hybrid seed; the establishment, first of all, of pure lines within a variety, that will reproduce true to type. This may take several years of careful selection and trial. Then two of these pure lines, each having some desired characteristics, are crossed to produce seed to sow the plants from which the hybrid seed will be harvested. This long-drawn out programme explains why hybrid seed is more expensive, a point that apparently had been puzzling some of the growers.

He also dealt with certified potato seed, pointing out its advantages, but emphasizing that certified seed would not work miracles unless the resulting crop was properly grown. Clean potato seed, for example, free of seed-borne disease, would become infected by soil-borne diseases as readily as any other kind. But under good conditions, a crop from certified seed would far outproduce a crop grown under similar conditions from an old, run-down stock. He described the requirements for certified, foundation and foundation-A seed, and outlined the procedures necessary to produce each kind.

Leopole Bourque maintained that Quebec soil is just as productive as any other, and that weather conditions for most crops are as good as in any other province. Production costs are perhaps higher, for many of our market gardeners expect a higher standard of living than some others. But he could see no reason why Quebec vegetables could not compete with others, always provided they are of high quality and presented to the consumer in an attractive manner.

One of our subscribers apparently approves the recent changes we have made in the set-up of the Journal. He expresses this approval as follows:

The Macdonald Farm Journal has blossomed out
In rich bands, green and yellow.
The harvest scene enshrined within
Has oat sheaves ripe and mellow.
Something new for eye appeal;
A name that all embraces.
Lots to alert the feminine
And coax her in the traces.
Tricky problems oft assail
The man we call a farmer.
Information Please is just in line
To right the electric meter.
The Honour's List. It does us proud;
Gold medal on the "Paquet".
It's Premier Duplessis, no less,
Who strings it on his jacket.
The Journal is the farmer's friend;
It stirs him to endeavour,
And always will be by his side
In foul or sunny weather.

—ANDREW R. KAY,
Chazy, N.Y.

Granby Co-op Has Best Year Yet

THE Granby Agricultural Co-operative has completed its best twelve months of business since it was organized fourteen years ago, and members assembled for the annual meeting on November 27 heard reports showing that the co-op had made a turn-over during the year ended July 31, 1952 amounting to a gross total value of no less than \$5,709,243.73. The business done by each division was as follows:

Dairy division	\$4,627,902.60
Hatchery	43,707.06
Egg grading station	81,207.76
Feeds division	869,656.40
Hardware	75,275.11
Artificial breeding	11,494.80

Gross profits on operations, before making provision for reserves, amounted to \$368,000 in round figures. Once again this year substantial amounts were written off to reserve; this has been a firm policy of the organization since its inception, and one that has led to some criticism from members, who felt that more profits should have been set aside for patronage dividends. But the policy was firmly defended by the president, and also by Mr. H. C. Bois, of the Co-opérative Fédérée. Both pointed out that a concern doing such a volume of business as the Granby Co-op had need of adequate reserve funds, especially now with the present conditions of agriculture.

As examples of these conditions, manager Bonin pointed out that there are large surpluses of farm products actually in storage at the present time—beef, pork, poultry, butter, cheese, evaporated and powdered milk—and these surpluses are causing some disquiet for the prospects for the 1953 crop. As examples, he cited the following. On the first of November, 1951, there were 69,000,000 pounds of evaporated milk in storage; this year there are 109,000,000 pounds. Butter stocks in storage a year ago were 62,000,000 pounds, including 6,000,000 pounds imported from outside; today, with no imports included, there are 77,000,000 pounds. There are 18,000,000 pounds of powdered milk in storage now as against 10,000,000 last year; 41,000,000 pounds of cheese in 1951, with the British market open; this year there are 45,000,000 pounds and no prospect of any sales to England.

During the year the Granby Co-op made 2,200,000 pounds of butter, 2,300,000 pounds of sweetened condensed milk and about 10,000,000 pounds of milk powder. Except for the butter, and about 1,000,000 pounds of milk powder sold here, all this went to the export market, chiefly to Central and South America. In this regard, it was announced that Venezuela has contracted to take most of the powdered milk that will be made at the

co-op this winter. Other outlets are being sought, and are likely to be found, largely due to a trip taken through ten different countries last winter by the manager, when he visited Puerto Rico, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Haiti, Cuba and Mexico in search of markets for the concern's products. The contacts made during this trip are likely to prove extremely valuable, and it is confidently expected that there will be little difficulty in selling the co-op's dairy products.

Not all departments of the co-op showed a profit last year. Fewer chicks were hatched than in 1951, and the hatchery operations showed a deficit. Sales of farm machinery (they carry Cockshutt and Olivier machines) fell from \$101,000 to \$75,000. These two departments, however, account for a relatively small proportion of the total business done by the co-op, and the deficits here were easily absorbed by the increased business of the other departments. The feeds division increased its sales from \$760,000 to \$869,000 and the dairy division from \$3,439,290 to \$4,627,902.

Out of the gross profits of \$368,000, the directors wrote off \$203,000 to depreciation reserve; \$32,000 to reserve for bad debts; \$34,000 to depreciation on containers and manufactured products on hand; \$75,746 for interest charges. This left a net, available for patronage dividends, and to be so distributed next spring, according to the decision of the meeting, of \$24,014.17.

Some discussion arose about milk deliveries to the plant. Milk used for manufacture is received, at present, from three sources; from members, from local co-ops and from non-members; and the non-members ship two-thirds of all the milk. The directors feel that more members should be shipping their milk to their own co-operative. Also, there was some criticism of the Co-op's practice of buying milk from the Carnation Company; but it was explained that this is surplus milk during the peak season, which the company is willing to sell below normal price in order not to have to lay off its shippers, and which the Co-op is glad to have to keep its operations going at full capacity.

In answer to a question as to whether trucking charges could be reduced, the manager pointed out that the 22 cent charge was necessary to keep the 25 trucks that haul milk to the Co-op on the roads. Each truck does something like 50,000 miles a year, which means that the Co-op suppliers travel no less than about 1,500,000 miles picking up milk every year.

Education In Co-operation

The Co-operative has always laid great stress on the programme of education of the members in the principles of co-operation, and this year the energetic secretary, R. P. Sabourin, hit on a novel way of keeping the

general membership informed of what is going on. Out of the total membership of 1105, he appointed 135 members who are called, in French, "animateurs". This is a word which, in this connection, is difficult to translate. Literally, they are those who give animation to a project; and that is just what these men are supposed to do. By means of frequent meetings with the executive, and by circular and letter, they are kept informed of the day-to-day operations of the co-op, and are consulted when any new project is contemplated, or when any important decisions are to be made. In their turn, they report back to the other members in their home territories, so that the end result is that the membership at large has a chance to keep abreast of what the officers of their co-operative are doing and how their interests are being safeguarded.

This group held some 35 meetings during the year, and members of the board of directors met 20 times. Directors' fees in the past have been \$3.00 per meeting; some of the members felt this was not enough to compensate them for the loss of time, travelling expenses and so forth, and it was suggested from the floor that directors, when called to Granby for a regular meeting, should receive \$5.00 for their loss of time from their own business, plus car mileage of 10 cents a mile. The proposal was passed without dissension.

The meeting expressed its appreciation to the Provincial Government for the energetic measures it is taking in trying to stop the sale of margarine in Quebec, and asked that a resolution be addressed to the Federal Government asking that vegetable oils imported into Canada for the manufacture of butter substitutes be taxed so as to prevent unfair competition with butter by margarine and other substitutes.

First, Second and Sixth for Quebec at Toronto

Quebec scored top honours in the dairy cattle junior judging competition at Toronto last month, when the team of Hermel Giard and Bernard Gauthier of the St. Hyacinthe club won out over strong competition from teams representing seven other provinces. Newfoundland did not enter the competitions and Saskatchewan had no team in the dairy contest. It will be remembered that the Giard-Gauthier combination won the right to represent Quebec by winning the provincial elimination contest at Sherbrooke earlier this fall.

The Province of Quebec was represented by only three teams in Toronto this year; dairy cattle, hogs and sheep. The hog team, Laurent and Gilles Belzile of Amqui placed second to the team from Manitoba, and the beef cattle pair, Rafael Sharman and Charlie Warner, took sixth place. Very creditable performances indeed for all three teams.

The boys from Quebec carried the torch for Eastern Canada, for they were the only ones who took any firsts or seconds from the westerners, except in the clothing and food competitions for the girls, where Ontario took seconds. Saskatchewan teams won the beef cattle and the seed grain events, Manitoba the hog and poultry judging, and Alberta the garden, clothing and food contests.



Quebec's Winning Dairy Cattle Team.

Agricultural Show is Shaping Up

Plans are going ahead for the big agricultural show to be held in Montreal from February 16 to 22, at which the Department of Agriculture will have an exhibit, and already more than 100 firms, organizations or associations have reserved space for their booths.

One feature which should prove interesting to all, farmers and city-dwellers alike, is the exhibit of tobacco, which will show every step in its production and manufacture into cigarettes and cigars. Another will deal with poultry production from the egg to the dressed and packaged carcass.

In still another section of the building there will be a model dairy barn complete with cows, where every step of milk production and handling will be demonstrated. Another exhibit will feature the use of barley in malting, while still another will deal with the production of penicillin.

This is purely an educational exhibit, designed to highlight the production of foods of all kinds, their preparation for market, and the latest in packaging and selling techniques. It will be held in the Show Mart at the corner of Berri and deMontigny Streets, two blocks north of St. Catherine Street.

Cows More Efficient

Average production of milk per cow in Canada has increased from 3,794 pounds per annum in 1925 to 4,626 pounds in 1951, a rise of 21.9 per cent.

This now exceeds by several hundred pounds, the average of the 22 leading dairy countries of the World.

With the Quebec Market Gardeners

How best to market the product formed the theme of the annual meeting of the Quebec District Market Gardeners' Association held at Charlesbourg on November 12. At a forum presided over by J.-H. Lavoie, Chief of the Horticulture Service for Quebec, discussion was led by Alfred Savoie, representing Dominion Stores; Seraphim Deguire, horticultural products inspector; Alfred Hurtubise, in charge of the vegetable sales school, and J.-L. Descôteaux, Director of the Farm Economics Service.

The discussion made it apparent the producers realize that they must grow what the customers want, and present it in an attractive way. Farm products, if they are to sell in competition with those of other areas, must be offered clean and attractively packed. Also, marketing must be organized to that there will be a regular supply available at all times.

Minister of Agriculture Barré reminded the members that, while raising their prices was one way of making more money, a better way was by cutting their production costs. This could be accomplished in a number of ways; by using the very best of cultural methods, and by seeing that soil amendments and fertilizers were applied so as to give the largest possible crop on a given acreage. He also reminded them of the various services which are at their disposal through the Department of Agriculture, not the least of which is the markets service, which could keep them up to date on market supplies and requirements.

The Provincial Government, stressed the Minister, has spent vast sums of money on drainage, soil improvement, etc., and employs a corps of trained technicians who are at the service of the farmers at all times.

Keeping Ahead of the Weeds

Weeds are a menace to public health and an effective brake on farm production, says Dr. George Gauthier, former chief of the Quebec Plant Protection Bureau and now chief of the Information and Research Service. He addressed the members of the National Weed Committee at their annual meeting held at Quebec in November.

"The increasing ease with which farm products can be transported from one part of the country to another, and from country to country, has created problems for those in charge of weed control" Dr. Gauthier pointed out. "Most of our weeds have been brought into this country from Europe, some even as ornamental plants. Of course, this happened years ago when our protection system had not yet evolved; it could never happen now under our present system of inspection and control of imported plant products."

Dr. Gauthier recalled that twenty years ago the relatively small staff of the Plant Protection Bureau could do little more than make occasional visits to farmers and suggest various methods of controlling insects and weeds. But today the Bureau operates no less than seven field laboratories in various parts of the province where research is constantly going on, each laboratory concerning itself with the particular pests and problems of the area in which it is located, and trying to find control methods that are applicable to that particular area. The results of this research are incorporated into the "guides for the protection of plants" that are prepared and distributed every spring.

A direct mail service, and publicity by means of press and radio are other means by which growers are kept informed on matters of crop protection during the growing season.

Census Reveals Milk Cow Population Sharply Lower

The 1951 Census of Agriculture revealed that Canada's milk cow population reached the lowest level since 1918 when human population was 6 million less than the 14 million reported for 1951. In terms of the last decade, milk cow numbers *declined* 20 per cent while human population *increased* nearly 22 per cent. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics have followed the practice of estimating milk cow population for each intercensal year on the basis of sampling and have used the count made for each census year as an accurate check. According to the estimates made between 1941 and 1951 it appeared that milk cow population had risen from 3.6 million to a peak of 4 million in 1945, and then dropped off to 3.5 million at June 1, 1951. The census established that there were actually only 2.9 million milk cows on Canadian farms at this date. This meant that there was an overestimate of more than 600,000 or 22 per cent in the milk cow population for last year.

Versatile Apple

The apple is becoming as versatile as the soybean or peanuts—thanks to chemistry. Chemists have taken this "one a day keeps the doctors away" fruit and have discovered exactly what makes it "tick".

After laborious experiments, they've found, for instance, that 26 different compounds were responsible for the apple's aromatic flavor—no mean feat considering that the fruit's flavoring matter represents only 50 parts per million of the original juice, reports C-I-L Agricultural News.

Chemists have developed a syrup that is not only good for table use but which is used in coated paper, cosmetics, toothpaste, tobacco and in milk products for infant feeding. They've recently developed a high-density apple juice concentrate that will keep a whole year without being frozen.

Information Please!

This section should make interesting reading, for it is given over to the problems of our readers. Problems sent in by Farm Forum and other groups will be dealt with here.

THE proper feeding and management of sows is vitally important if the young pigs are to be given a good start in life. This is especially true today with hog prices depressed and feed prices relatively high the loss of a few pigs in a large litter can spell the difference between profit and loss.

Sows must farrow large litters if the swine enterprise is to be profitable. Those not properly conditioned for farrowing produce litters which are handicapped from birth as they cannot make the growth and profit they should. Satisfactory litters are the result of suitable rations and proper care.

Suitable feed and ample exercise are the two most important factors in care during pregnancy, but shelter, watering and sanitation must be given careful attention.

Moderation in feeding is conducive to best results. The sow should be kept in a medium state of fatness, neither too fat nor run down in flesh, as either extreme adds to the risk of poor litters. A fat sow is likely to farrow a small uneven litter lacking in strength and vigour; a sow which is too thin lacks the necessary reserve nutrients to adequately feed her pigs before or after birth.

At the Beaverlodge Experimental Station in Alberta mature sows are fed about one-and-one-half pounds of grain per 100 pounds liveweight during early pregnancy and 25 per cent more during the last three weeks. Gilts receive about two pounds of grain mixture per 100 pounds liveweight.

A grain mixture of equal parts oats and wheat or oats and barley is fed to pregnant sows. When properly supplemented, this mixture has given good results if the quantity fed has been restricted to the amount required to keep the sow in vigorous condition. From six to eight per cent of a good protein supplement is thoroughly mixed with this grain mixture to raise the quality of the ration to an optimum level for pregnancy. During the winter months, either bright, leafy, sun-cured alfalfa is self-fed—or ten per cent alfalfa meal is added to the grain mixture, or one tablespoonful of feeding oil is given to each sow per day, to provide additional vitamins required by the developing pigs. To augment the mineral supply, a mixture of equal parts of limestone, bonemeal and iodized salt is self-fed to all pregnant sows.

Brood sows at the Experimental Station are provided with good pasture during as much of the year as pos-

sible. Pasture crops are used to reduce the cost of swine production and prevent nutritional deficiencies. Green pasture furnishes additional vitamins, proteins and minerals to supplement the grain ration; and when properly rotated, pastures are the basis of a good sanitation program.

Milk Essential Source of Farm Income

The sale of milk and milk products alone brought Canadian farmers a cash income of nearly 374 million dollars last year. This represents 13.2 per cent of the total farm cash income of 2.8 billion dollars. The percentage of the total farm cash income derived from dairy products varied from 28.0 per cent for Quebec to 3.2 per cent for Saskatchewan. Traditionally, dairying has been a more important factor in the farm economy of Eastern Canada and British Columbia than in the prairie provinces. This can be illustrated by the fact that in 1951 farm cash income from the sale of dairy products in the Maritimes, Central Canada and British Columbia accounted for over 20 per cent of the total, while in the three prairie provinces only 5.2 per cent came from this source.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"That's my portable chipping machine. I understand there are commercial uses for chips."

FOR THE LADIES



Christmas Buffet Supper

The buffet supper is an ideal way of returning hospitality to large numbers at Christmas time. You as the hostess will enjoy it because you will be free to mingle with the guests and at the same time keep your party running smoothly.

Christmas will offer you plenty of ideas for table decorations. Here is a low cost decoration that can be made with very few supplies. All you need are three boxes of paraffin wax, a few evergreen branches and some tree balls. The paraffin wax is made up into two candles. This is done by melting one box of wax and cooling it until a scum starts to form. Then beat it with an egg beater until frothy. Place a heavy piece of string

in the centre of each of the other two blocks of wax cover the sides of these two blocks with the frothy wax. Do not spread the wax on evenly since you depend on the pebbly surface to give you the attractive appearance when lit. If you prefer red candles you may colour the melted wax with a little lipstick, a piece of red crayon or some red oil paint. These candles may be arranged attractively on the table with evergreen branches and tree balls.

The menu for a buffet supper should be simple. One or two hot dishes or a hot and cold dish, a salad and dessert may be used.

Christmas Buffet Menu

Frosted Fruit Cocktail

Cold turkey and ham Scalloped potatoes
Minty Salad Christmas jellies and relishes
Hot buttered rolls
Steamed Cranberry pudding with Gorgeous Sauce

FROSTED FRUIT COCKTAIL

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup pineapple juice
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup water	2 tbsp. lime juice
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup grapefruit juice	2 unbeaten egg whites
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice	3 cups crushed ice

Cook sugar and water 5 minutes; chill. Shake all ingredients in a jar until frothy. Serve in cocktail glasses.

MINTY SALAD

8 peach halves	2 cups grapefruit juice
2 tbsp. gelatin	Few drops mint flavoring
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water	Few drops green food colouring
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar	1 cup chopped celery

STEAMED CRANBERRY PUDDING

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup sifted flour
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water	1 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. soda	1 cup cranberries

Sift all the dry ingredients and add cranberries. Add water and molasses and mix well. Fill a greased 1 pound coffee can or pudding mold two-thirds full; cover and steam 2 hours. Serve with Gorgeous Sauce. Combine $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter in double boiler; heat over hot water until well blended.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Planned Home Economics

by H. Kirby

As the year draws to its close and New Year's resolutions will soon be in order, it might be a good idea for us to take stock of Home Economics to see how things could be improved. Looking back over the past year at home has your house, as a real home, pleased you and your family? What changes would you like to make? Does the equipment function well, such as heating units, lighting systems and machines? Did your stock of home-canned goods prove adequate, or was there a surplus? And so on. Planned economy for home, as well as nations, is a thrifty scheme and as we women spend a large proportion of the family income it behoves us to buy wisely and with more than the day's needs in mind. Most of us know about how much it costs us for food, shelter, and other necessities of living. All of us hope to have some income left over to cover the material replacements and/or the extras that make living so much better.

It's about this extra buying that we must be so careful. The newspapers and radio are full of enticing advertisements of "bargains". The shops are full of so-called "wonder buys", but are they all real money-savers? To be a real bargain for you or me it should be something that we need, will be of real quality that will endure, and will either help us in our work or be a worthwhile addition to our home.

Just because a thing is attractive, reasonably priced or that we just like it doesn't mean that it is a bargain for us. The piano bought so cheaply because little Clara may turn out to be musical, the dress we seldom wear, or the gadget that takes up room but serves little purpose, is the most expensive thing of all. Poor quality merchandise too, is never cheap.

Household linens, curtains and china, etc. can be bought at any time but fitting their purchase into the year's plan helps to equalize the strain. The same applies to clothes, a seasonal look-over and purchase plan tells us what we will have to buy. One good colour scheme that may be added to without too drastic a change is less expensive in the end. Most of us have a favourite colour and this may be the base for the whole wardrobe.

Food can be budgetted for too, that is, home-canned stuff. If you were short of a well-liked fruit or vegetable do plan to put up more of it next year. On the other hand, if your family shunned a food just forget about it next time. The "bargain peaches" proved much more

expensive than the full-priced plums, if no one liked to eat them.

Try to plan and budget your own time, too, as well as the house-work. We all work better and appreciate some time for rest and recreation! All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy and we Jills aren't any different that way.

So good luck to you in your work, and do be "Thrifty-wise" and don't "Bargainize".

County Meetings

Several county meetings have been held. At Bonaventure a highlight was the report of the 4th School Fair, when 63 children took part and about \$200 was given in prizes.

Compton is planning to continue a project in connection with the county fair but has decided to change its content. A committee was appointed to look after this.

The county project, Public Speaking, is to be continued in Châteauguay-Huntingdon. A Grecian child is an "adoptee" of this county and special Christmas treats are to be sent to her.

The newly-reorganized branch at Stark's Corners entertained the Pontiac meeting. Miss Cairine Wilson, Ottawa, was the speaker, explaining the work of "Save the Children Fund". She urged the W.I. to continue its support.

A Christmas Message

from our President

My dear fellow members:—

Once again the year has rolled around to the Christmas season. Soon another milestone will mark another year of activity, co-operation and successful endeavours for the Quebec Women's Institutes.

It is my pleasure to extend greetings to you at this time and I have chosen Thackeray's words—

"I" . . .
 . . . "wish you health, and love, and mirth,
 As fits the solemn Christmas tide.
 As fits the holy Christmas birth,
 Be this, good friends, our carol still—
 Be peace on earth, be peace on earth,
 To men of gentle will".

—GRACE LEBARON.

The Month with the W.I.

Christmas was already in the air when these reports were written. Running through them all is the almost unbroken theme of special gifts to "Personal Parcel" friends overseas, to English W.I.'S, to boys in Europe and Korea, to the shut-ins and the needy, to the children of the community—"There was an air of cheerfulness abroad".

Two new Junior Institutes were mentioned, Port Daniel-Shigawake and Scotstown. Since that time another has been formed at South Bolton, a total now of eight. A warm welcome is given them to the Q.W.I. and best wishes for success and plenty of fun in their work.

Argenteuil: Arundel's meeting was planned by the vice-presidents, Mrs. A. Dewar and Mrs. R. Staniforth. Films were shown on Australia, Scotland and Africa and a new member was enrolled. Brownsburg at an opening meeting entertained the members of the teaching staff, their husbands and wives. "The history of Brownsburg", by Mr. Wyman McGibbon was read. The branch catered for the turkey banquet for the Legion and Women's Auxiliary and will provide refreshments for the Teachers' Association at the Brownsburg School. An air cushion is to be given to an invalid and the sum of \$10 was voted for the purchase of books for the school library. Frontier heard a talk on "Our Work" by the county president, Mrs. Cooke. Also a talk on "Forest Farm Industries". A demonstration on sandwich making and a contest was held and a party given for the children. Jerusalem-Bethany welcomed a new member and planned a party for the school children. A sing-song was held, Mrs. B. Blekely accompanying. Lachute heard a report on the growth of Lachute W.I. by Miss McLeod over the 20 years since its formation, and Mrs. F. Brennian gave a talk on the convention at Legion Hall. Lakefield also heard a report of this convention and made plans for a Military Whist. Mille Isles entertained the county president, Mrs. Cooke. A donation of \$10 was voted to

the Morin Heights School towards book prizes and scholarships. Morin Heights sponsored a musical evening when the male choir known as "The Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Singing in America" presented a program. The treasurer, Mrs. E. Kneeland was in charge of the program at the regular meeting, which featured games. Upper Lachute and East End heard a talk given by Mr. James McGibbon, mayor of Lachute, on "The Responsibility of a Good Citizen". A quilt is being made for the Red Cross.

Bonaventure: New Carlisle announces that Miss Barbara Hamilton of that place won the W.I. scholarship. Port Daniel's scrap book on Canada won first prize, a five year's subscription to "Commonwealth of Today". Marcil has a newly formed junior branch to be known as Port Daniel-Shigawake. Plans are made to hold meetings every three weeks and the projects are knitting and music.

Compton: Bury realized \$55 from the film "The Royal Tour", shown in aid of Rock Garden Fund. Mrs. Coates, county president, was the speaker at the monthly meeting when the members of the teaching staff were guests and a report of the trip to the Knowlton School was given by Mrs. Parsons. Bury J.W.I. heard reports on scrap books and travelling aprons. Toys are to be sent to English children and another member has joined. The Juniors are responsible for the next W.I. broadcast. Brookbury gave \$5 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Cookshire gave a bursary to a girl to continue her studies at Macdonald College. A member told about her trip to England. Canterbury started a travelling apron on its way. Mrs. Sharman conducted two quizzes, "Know Your Canada" and "The Origin of the Name Dominion". East Angus made plans for a handicraft course. Guests were the county president, Mrs. Coates and a friend from Saskatchewan. East Clifton entertained parents and teachers and reports now owning a hall. South Newport had a paper, "Prime Ministers of Canada".



Bury W.I.

Canterbury W.I.

East Clifton and South Newport W.I's.

Compton County semi-annual meeting at the Brookbury Hall.



Cookshire, Scotstown and East Angus W.I's.

Sawyerville W.I.

Brookbury W.I.

Compton County semi-annual meeting at the Brookbury Hall.

A quilt has been sold and another is being made. *Scotstown* also entertained the county president, Mrs. Coates. A film, "Pioneers of Canada" and a demonstration on Canada National Wallpaper formed the program. School prizes were donated. *Sawyerville* used films for the program, and had a sale of groceries to aid funds.

Chât.-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* entertained the teaching staff and Mrs. Graham, of that staff, spoke on her recent trip to Geneva. Lunches sold at the Calf Club Show netted \$27.25 and \$23 was received from an Euchre Party. For donations, \$10 was given in prizes to Howick School Fair, 107 cans of applesauce sent the Howick High School Cafeteria and another 25 to the Barrie Memorial Hospital. *Dundee* had a demonstration of handy household gadgets and is making aprons for the W.I. booth at next year's Ormstown Fair. The new W.I. hospital bed has been loaned out to the first patient. *Franklin Centre* is also supporting the W.I. booth. *Hemmingford* sponsored a minstrel show by the Ormstown Curliques. *Howick* entertained the members of the teaching staff with Principal E. King, Ormstown, as the speaker on the subject, "Reflections in Literature". A film by C.I.L. was shown. A magazine subscription is to be given to the school. *Huntingdon* donated a mirror to the High School for the teachers' room. Proceeds from the sale of fruit, vegetables, jams and jellies were given to the Huntingdon County Hospital. Pointers on the care and storages of bulbs taken in for winter were given by Mrs. W. E. Bernhardt and Mrs. Alan Crutchfield told of her trip to the west coast. *Ormstown* had as guests teachers of both the Catholic and Protestant Schools. Mrs. L. Cullen reported on her visit to two large schools and U.N. headquarters in New York.

Gaspé: *L'Anse-aux-Cousins* had a scrambled word contest from the Club Women's Creed. All members took part in the County Fair. *Wakeham* also had a part in the Fair. Two travelling aprons have been sent out to aid the treasury and suggestions for next year's program were outlined. *York* saw a film, "Life in the Woods" and a scrambled word contest was popular here. A parcel post sale was held and fair prizes were given out.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* had an address by Rev. C. Earle who stressed that "The essence of Good Citizenship is faith in God". Two quilts were given to a needy family. *Eardley* heard papers on "The Union Jack" and "Old Age — Yesterday and Today". A prize for display of oldest coin went to the county convenor of Citizenship, Mrs. Cornu with a half-penny of 1882. A donation of \$10 was voted the Canadian Legion. *Kazabazua* entertained grandmothers, each receiving a corsage. Prizes were given the oldest, the youngest, the tallest, the shortest, the most grandchildren, the newest one and the great-grandmother. Two new members were enrolled. *Rupert* realized a tidy sum from catering to the county plowing match. Bulbs were planted in the cemetery and repairs are to be made to the W.I. Hall. Arrangements have been made for children attending the three township schools to have cod-liver oil tablets, provided by the Red Cross. *Wakefield* had a talk by the convenor of Publicity on the 33-year history of the branch, which records \$8400 has been raised in that time, about \$1200 going to the Wakefield Hospital; \$615 to the public library; \$339 to the school milk fund. A contest, conducted by the convenor was won by the president. *Wright* had a paper on "Raising Chinchillas for Profits". Prizes were won at both *Kazabazua* and *Aylmer Fairs*.

Jacques Cartier: *Ste. Annes* had an interesting program when the speaker was Mrs. Guénette with the topic, "Old Ste. Annes". The branch has formed a link with an English W.I. and an apron sale netted \$3.75.

Mégantic: *Inverness* collected articles for a needy child in Montreal. Donations of \$20 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$10 for hot lunches at the school were voted, also money for a community bulletin board.

Missisquoi: *Cowansville* reports a successful School Fair when prizes to the value of \$70 were given. A party was given at the High School for the teaching staff, the program planned by Mrs. Shufelt, Mrs. Drennan and Mrs. Gibson. About 25 members took a bus trip to Montreal to go over a ship, calling at Fort Chambly en route. This was arranged by Mrs. W. S. Leonard.



Another local industry visited—some of the members of the Granby Hill W.I. at the Granby Filtration Plant. Master Gerald Coupland, four weeks old was the youngest visitor.

A talk on a European trip was given by Mrs. P. Rowe and Mrs. R. Jarvis, convenor of Citizenship reported the formation of Girl Guides. *Dunham* held a tea and food sale, which realized \$24.40 for the funds. *Flannelette* was purchased for a needy family. *Fordyce* had a program on Education in charge of the convenor, Mrs. Lewis who gave a talk on "Consolidated Schools" and conducted a contest won by Mrs. Bureau. *Stanbridge East's* program was on Citizenship, prepared by the convenor, Mrs. Frank Corey. Several papers were read and a quiz on local and Dominion Government was held. The W.I. Hall is nearing completion and \$5 was voted to a local Church for the use of its hall.

Pontiac: *Bristol's* special speaker was Mrs. Reuben Smith, Shawville, who told of the work done by the Cancer Clinic at Ottawa Civic Hospital. A cheque for \$100 was received from the Provincial Government for the project of a village square. *Elmside* held their annual school fair with 300 entries. Blankets and diapers were sent to neighbourhood twins and a talk was given by the principal of Bristol Intermediate School, Mr. K. Hale. *Shawville* had a "progressive" dinner preceding the meeting. Mrs. R. Smith, R.N. was the speaker and extended an invitation to the W.I. to attend the annual at home of the Pontiac Community Hospital. A sale of food and fancy work is to be held. *Wyman* had sold 175 copies of the W.I. cook book. A discussion was held on "What can the W.I. do for the Community Welfare?" The convenor of Welfare and Health was in charge of the program with two speakers, Nurse Mrs. Keon and Dr. Hudson of Quyon.

Richmond: *Dennison's Mills* held a party and dance, also a white elephant sale. *Gore* gave prizes at the Richmond Fair, also at the local plowing match in the children's class, the latter amounting to \$10. In addition each child who had received seeds was given 50 cents. An apron sale was held and an "Intelligence" contest, for fun at the meeting. *Spooner Pond* had a nylon products demonstration. There was a contest and sale of home made pickles and a masquerade party was held.

Richmond Hill had a button hole contest and a food sale and dance was planned. *Richmond Y.W.I.* sent \$10 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. *Shipton* made plans to hold the annual Institute supper. *Melbourne Ridge* is planning its anniversary. Money was donated to the Plowman's Association for prizes and a food sale and dance were held.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* had as guest speaker, Dr. D. R. Girard of Granby who gave a talk on "The Care of Children's Teeth". The sum of \$60 was collected and sent to the Wales Home, Richmond.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* reports that proceeds from a food and fancy work sale totalled \$140.28. Several donations of money have been received for the building fund and \$5 was sent to the Salvation Army. *South Roxton* heard a talk on "Orlon". A dinner was held for members and families and a chicken pie dinner put on for the men of the community who held a bee at the South Roxton Union Cemetery.

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* had as guest speaker, Mrs. W. B. Holmes, president Stanstead Co. W.I., who gave an address on "Citizenship". Rag dolls, to be sent to Save the Children, were brought in by members. Mrs. John Howe, president Ste. Annes W.I. was present and brought greetings. The branch catered to the Sherbrooke County Plowing Match turkey banquet and voted \$10 to the Red Feather Campaign. *Belvidere* held a card party in aid of funds. *Brompton Road's* Citizenship convenor, Mrs. C. Sawyer, gave a paper on "The R.C.M.P. Headquarters", and Mrs. E. M. Goodfellow another on "Glimpses Into the Past", by Mrs. Weston Price. The account of the meeting of an English W.I. was given by Mrs. Buck, a member visiting in that country, and Mrs. L. Clark reported on the trip to Newport, Vt. when Sherbrooke members were guests of the Vermont Homemakers' Clubs. *Cherry River* had a short address by the branch president. Articles brought in were sold to swell the funds. *Lennoxville* heard a reading by Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie on "United Nations", telling of its progress in teaching peace, health and welfare. Mrs. Abercrombie also conducted two short quizzes. Pictures were received of the pageant at the Festival of Britain, sent by an English friend who had visited this branch early in the year. At *Milby*



Frontier W.I. visits the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The picture is taken in front of the Administration Building.



Milby Women's Institute.

winners in the attendance contest were entertained at the home of Mrs. H. Allison, by the losers. Orford held a tea and sale which netted \$68. Members made a tour of the Domil Filamont Mill, Sherbrooke.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff featured a round table discussion on Foods and Household Hints, and Pet Economies were also discussed. The Annual School Fair dinner and booth netted \$101 and plans were made for a paper drive. Beebe reports a sewing class under the supervision of Miss Campbell. A talk on "Christmas Customs in Sweden", was given by Mrs. Ivar Lemon, of Stanstead North, W.I., a native of that country. Hatley had a reading, "Canada has had Twelve Prime Ministers in 84 Years". Plans are being made to commence the hot lunches at school a month earlier than in previous years. North Hatley has completed its U.N. Flag. A wreath was purchased for Remembrance Day and a large bundle of clothing was sent to county rummage sale. Tomifobia featured a geography quiz and questionnaire on radio programs. New neighbours were welcomed.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal's monthly meeting was combined with the county meeting. A talk on "Wild Life" was given by Major Omananey, who showed a beautiful film on birds. Harwood had a talk given by Mrs. Martin of the Christian Home in Vaudreuil, on "Good Citizenship". The annual card party realized \$129 and a shower of cotton for the Cancer Clinic met with a good response. Donations were given to the following: \$30 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund, \$25 to the Salvation Army.



Four generations
in the Harwood W.I.,
Mrs. K. Bowen
and son,
Mrs. West,
and Mrs. C. Trihey.

Helps for Your Study of the British Isles

Members will recall one of the provincial projects for this year was a study of the British Isles. Following is a list of material now available in the Q.W.I. office. This will be sent on loan for the period of one month to any branch requesting this service.

Leaflets:

Annual Report National Federation of Women's Institutes
The Story of Denman College
Home & Country, March 1952 (Special Edition)
Guild of Learners of Handicrafts
Introduction to Glove-making
To The Women's Institute Member
The Annual General Meeting
The County Federation and the National Federation
Produce Guild
The Patch at the Back Door
Women's Institute Markets

Booklets:

Your Village
The Social Half-hour Handbook
Public Questions
N.F.W.I. Handbook
Introducing the Women's Institutes

Books:

Life in a Hampshire Village
The Legacy of England
Village Story
Women's Institute
The Green Roads of England
The County of Sussex
Off the Beaten Track in Sussex
In Search of England—H. V. Morton
English Journey—J. B. Priestley
London Belongs to Me
Kent

Britain and the Beast (A survey by 26 authors)

A year's subscription to "Home and Country", the N.F.W.I. paper, has been taken out and the first number is now received. There is also a list of other N.F.W.I. publications from which you can place orders.

A Pleasant Outing

"A pleasant, interesting and informative excursion". These are the words used to describe a visit made by 19 members of the Bury and Brookbury Women's Institutes, with one from Cookshire, to the schools at Knowlton and Waterloo.

Through the courtesy of the Bury School Board, a school bus was used for the trip, which also included a brief stop to see the old stone church at Frost Village, built in 1852, and the "Old Elm", associated with many romantic incidents of the past in that locality.

Arriving at Knowlton, the group was met by Mr. J. E. Perry, County Supervisor and Principal of the school, who showed the visitors through the modern building, with its up-to-date facilities and equipment. Arrangements had been made by Mr. Perry for lunch in the school cafeteria, a courtesy much appreciated.

A visit to the Brome County Historical Museum followed, and then on to Waterloo where a similar tour of that school was made under the guidance of the principal, Mr. O. T. Pickford.

Ideal weather added to the pleasure of this trip, a full but well-spent day.

A Message from the U.K.

Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, Publicity Director and Editor of the Federated News, had received the following letter from the Hon. G. Lloyd George, Minister of Food for the United Kingdom. Mrs. Abercrombie has given the Q.W.I. permission to print it in this publication. The text follows:

"Dear Mrs. Abercrombie,

Both during and since the war a steady flow of food gifts has reached these shores from friends and well-wishers overseas. They have been distributed by the Commonwealth Gift Centre with the assistance of organizations in the United Kingdom and have provided a welcome and unexpected addition to the larders of many who through age or infirmity have found it hard to cope with the difficulties they have had to face. But they have done much more than provide material aid: they have brought home to us all the depth of understanding, goodwill and sympathy of countless friends throughout the Commonwealth. So I speak not only for those who have received gifts but for all in the United Kingdom when I say that we have been deeply touched".

"I know that thousands of letters have carried the thanks of those who have benefitted and I am sure that you are well aware of the depth of their appreciation. But with the closing of the Commonwealth Gift Centre I should like to express the gratitude of H. M. Government and of the people of the United Kingdom to all who have at any time contributed. Your amazing generosity will remain with us as a constant reminder of the very real bond which unites us and be an inspiration during the difficult times we are now facing together. May I ask for your kind assistance in making the contents of this letter as widely known as possible among all who have given so freely."

CERCLE DES FERMIERES STATISTICS

Our provincial Q.W.I. members may be interested in some facts about the doings of their compatriots, the members of the Cercles des Fermières. The following comes from the report of the Bureau of Statistics for Quebec, and covers the year 1951.

Number of branches

Number of active members	40,315
Members from farm families	16,571
Members keeping bees	661
Members keeping poultry	15,077
Members who have gardens	27,278
Members who can spin	21,671
Members who can weave	24,460
Members who have a spinning wheel	14,888
Pounds of flax tow used in the year	30,867
Members who have woven flax for their own use	1,654
Members who have sold linen goods	144
Value of linen sold	\$5,664
Number of sheep kept	38,699
Number of sheep sheared	36,983
Total wool production, pounds	180,431
Home-grown wool used in year, pounds	205,287
Wool bought during the year, pounds	70,904
Woolen articles made	24,291
Members who sold woollen goods	831
Value of woollen goods sold	\$30,295
Members who do canning	3,306
Members who keep accounts	3,363
Members who take an annual inventory	3,306
Members having electricity	30,909

Do Your Meetings Drag?

Do you find that occasionally your meetings drag? That a speaker or a film might pep things up? That often you require additional information upon some subjects and are at a loss to know where to find said material? Then if you have not already received your Speakers Pool and Program Guide from the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, write for one now, it will give you all the information you require to keep your meetings interesting and informative.

The primary purpose behind the Guide, which is now being distributed to farm forum, women's institutes, public health, community schools, home and school and other groups, is to bring together a list of speakers, books, pamphlets, films and film strips for use by adult education groups in planning their meetings.

If you want to use any of the facilities offered through the Program Guide all you have to do is, in the case of a speaker, write to him directly well in advance and make your arrangements with him. If it's books or pamphlets you want, borrow, by mail. There is no charge. In the case of films and filmstrips a small rental fee is asked which ranges from 50¢ for filmstrips to \$2.50 for Canadian Film Institute material. If you want more complete information on films write directly to the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, for a copy of the Film and Filmstrip Catalogue. A copy will be sent upon request.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Boy, have I been up in the air lately. First we had to fix the big outside chimney. "We" doesn't include Alex as he can't do that kind of work so I got someone else to help me. We didn't take out the kink the original builder put in it and I guess we didn't put any more in. At least there is only one way for the smoke to go now and that is up. Before it might have leaked out the sides some. Then I tackled the veranda roof alone as that was a very low altitude and easy to manage. How enduring the repair will be, only time can tell but it surely looks a lot better just now and sheds water better. Then it was back a little higher to work on the silo roof. That was only half done when the time came to get started on the barn roof.

Here we tried out an idea from someone else which sounds logical. This was to put hardwood elm strips on top of the shingles to nail the metal to. The theory was to put them on green so the nails could be driven and after they were dry neither frost nor wind could start the nails out. It sounded logical so we tried it anyway. We were careful to get the strips fastened to the rafters as it wouldn't do much good to have the metal stay on the strips unless the strips stayed on the barn. For the season we were very lucky in the weather as we got five days in succession when we could work at it though white frosts two nights made it difficult to get started in the morning. Just before we started Alex was saying that there hadn't been a day when the wind didn't blow in the ten weeks he had been here. However, in those five days there was only one gust of wind to bother us. The last day we spoilt the old story about the man with the leaky roof. He couldn't fix it when it rained and it didn't need it when it was good weather. It rained the afternoon of the fifth day quite a bit but Bill

Nason and I kept right on fixing the roof. Just at the finish the rain fooled us indirectly as it made it dark early so we couldn't quite finish. If Dot hadn't fed us carrots so we could see in the dark we would still have a whole day's work left.

We lacked a little sugar wood to finish refilling the shed so Alex and I cut up some dry tops and limbs in the woods. About the time we thought we had enough it snowed and we drew all but one little load up to the sugar camp on the sled. That was on Oct. 30th and was the first time either Alex or I could remember using a sled in that month though we could remember years when it could have been done if the need arose. However we were usually too busy getting in turnips or plowing to be thinking of working in the woods. This time we did the hauling in the morning and in the afternoon it was such nice weather that I really did the last little bit of plowing quite comfortably.

Just a few days before that we were using the grain drill in beautiful weather. We sowed a small piece of fall rye to be saved for seed and then fertilized five acres for night pasture. It goes on quite easily that way with only one box to keep filled and no worrying about getting on enough grass seed or seed grain. Really the price it has been lately there has perhaps been more worrying about putting on too much seed than about putting on too little. From the reports we hear this year from neighbours who are threshing clover it should not be so high next spring. However that doesn't seem to have too much to do with it as we are told that the West has just harvested the biggest crop in history. Meanwhile the price of feed grain goes higher and higher.

We started off the year with seven heifer calves from eight cows and thought it would be a big heifer year. After that there were nine bulls in a row with four still to

come. Most of them came just lately and three of the earlier ones we didn't milk long so we have been low on milk for some time. However we should soon begin to pick up now for the winter. The manager of our creamery keeps telling us that we should build a storage to hold our surplus summer butter for our winter market. But it seems to me that it would be cheaper for the members themselves to solve the storage problem by storing the butter right in the cows for the winter market. This could be done by having them freshen in the fall, or more of them at least. This alone is supposed to give a fifteen per cent increase in production which is another thing which our creamery needs to balance its budget. At the same time, while it might help our individual creamery under special circumstances, still it would hardly be a good thing if all the cows in Canada increased their production by that amount. That much of an increase in the sale of beer or cigarettes or soft drinks would not be considered spectacular but in healthy products such as cheese, butter or fluid milk, it would really be something. What is wrong when people have plenty of money for the former even if the price goes up but none for the butter even at comparatively low prices?

Dot and I have company again as Wesley Bryan, who spent three of his first three and a half years on our farm, is back again for a couple of weeks. It is surprising how much energy a five-year-old can let loose.

EVERYTHING
your cows need for
top milk-production!

"MIRACLE"

DAIRY FEEDS

142-52



THE COLLEGE PAGE

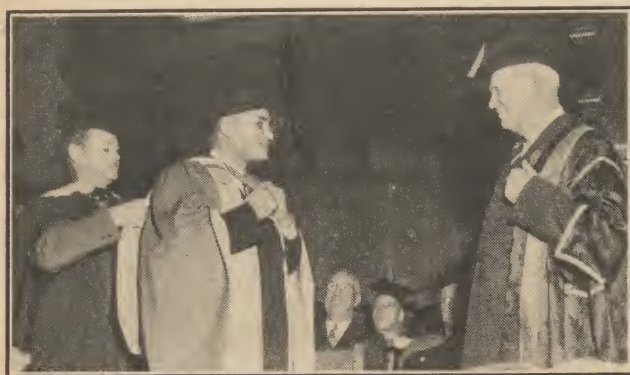
The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

The Seventh War Memorial Address

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Director of the Trusteeship of the United Nations, was the speaker at the seventh annual War Memorial Assembly at Macdonald College on November 10th.

Students, staff members and graduates of Macdonald College have subscribed to a fund to provide a different type of war memorial. As long as the money so collected lasts, the fund will be used to bring to the College, once a year and as near November 11th as possible, some outstanding public figure who will give an address; the subject of the address is to be such as will promote an intelligent understanding of world affairs by young Canadians, and inspire them to do their part toward the maintenance of freedom, tolerance and the improvement of human relations in the world. Dr. Bunche chose as his topic the role of the United Nations in the preservation of world peace.



The ceremony followed the usual pattern; academic procession of the staff of the College and of the University, and representatives of the alumni associations; the laying of a wreath in memory of students and staff members who gave their lives in the two wars (done this year by Miss Maureen Johnson, vice-president of the Students' Council); the Memorial Address.

During the ceremonies an honorary Doctor of Laws degree was conferred on Dr. Bunche by McGill's new Chancellor, Mr. B. C. Gardner.

Mac Grad Heads Mission to Iran



Mr. J. Rosario Pelletier, M.S.A. '32, Director of the Experimental Station at Ste-Anne de la Pocatière, has been selected to lead a technical mission to Iran on behalf of F.A.O., and left for the East early in November.

While Iran has been much in the news recently on account of the oil troubles, one hears less about problems of its farmers. It will be the task of the group Mr. Pelletier heads to make an on-the-spot survey of the farm economy and methods of the country and recommend reforms to the government.

How long this will take is not clear. Mr. Pelletier states that he may be away a few months, or a year or longer. He expects to spend some time in most of the farming districts of Europe, and will also visit the Near East. His return trip is to be made via Australia and New Zealand, where he hopes to obtain first-hand information on farming conditions "down under."

It is with regret that we record the death of two former members of the staff of Macdonald College, following retirement several years ago.

Wm. J. Wright served the College loyally from 1907 until 1936, first as Principal's secretary and later as Registrar. He lived in St. Lambert after retiring from active duties, and died on October 6th after a long period of incapacity.

Miss Jeanette Babb, who died on October 23rd, will be remembered with affection by many graduates of the School of Household Science. She joined the Macdonald Clan in 1916 as Instructor in Household Science, and at the time of her retirement in 1939 was Lecturer in Household Administration and Supervisor of the Practice House, a position in which she had close contact with every student in the School.

We have also learned of the death in Whitby, Ont. of Dr. Neil E. McEwen. Dr McEwen was the College veterinary surgeon from 1915 until 1919.

New Fellows of the A.I.C.



Two members of the Macdonald College staff were honoured recently by being named Fellows of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. Prof. E. W. Crampton, Chairman of the Department of Nutrition, was proposed for this signal honour by the Macdonald Branch of the A.I.C., and Prof. J. G. Coulson, Chairman of the Department of Plant Pathology, was proposed by the Canadian Phytopathological Society.

Our photo shows, from left to right, Prof. R. H. Common, past president of the Macdonald Branch and a member of the national executive; Prof. Crampton, Prof. Coulson, Dr. J. A. Skolko, Secretary of the Canadian Phytopathological Society, and Prof. J. E. Moxley, president of the Macdonald Branch.

Book Review

BREEDING FOR PRODUCTION: by Brian Branston. London: Faber & Faber Ltd., Toronto: British Book Service Ltd. \$3.00. 105 pp. 1951.

'Just the place for a Snark!' the Bellman cried
As he landed his crew with care;
Supporting each man on the top of the tide
By a finger entwined in his hair.
'Just the place for a Snark!' I have said it twice;
That alone should encourage the crew.
'Just the place for a Snark!' I have said it thrice:
What I tell you three times is true.'
'Just the place for a bull!' the Show Man cried,
As he levelled a backline with care,
And called their attention to bold, bulking eyes,
Thin skin and fine silky hair.
'Just the place for a bull!' I have said it twice;
That alone should encourage the Buyer.
'Just the place for a bull!' I have said it thrice;
'Will anyone call me a liar?'

Have you ever stopped to wonder, as you watched the cattle judging at your local fall fair or perhaps at the Royal Winter Fair, just how much better that particular cow which was just awarded a blue ribbon is than your cow back home? She may have better "lines", but does she milk as well? And how do her daughters milk? Or take the Grand Champion Bull; is there any relationship between his beautiful lines, as cried by the Show Man in the poem, and the production of his daughters? If you have wondered about these things, and if you are a capitalist first and an artist second; if you care more about the cash income from your herd than about the blue ribbon income; then Brian Branston's little book on "Breeding for Production" is *must reading* for your

If on the other hand you are a good Show Man in the sense of the man in the poem from Branston's book, then you are one of those whose head, according to Branston, "We have furnished with period pieces". You are one who "clings to old ideas as we cling to an old cane chair even though the bottom is burst and the leg broken." For the thesis of Mr. Branston's book is that

there is little or no relationship between show ring standards and the production of an animal or its offspring.

He says: "An agricultural show is a social occasion as well as a fashion parade of individual animals. As long as we recognize it for what it is worth we shall be safe. For in the show ring things are not always what they seem to the eye."

Brian Branston is a sometime B.B.C. Talks Producer who specializes in agricultural broadcasts. He has a farmer's interest in good animals and his mind is not cluttered with a professor's jargon. The book he has written is simple and easily understood, yet it is technically sound with the advancements of 20th century genetics. Here is a book written under British conditions (but only slightly less applicable to Canadian conditions) which explains the modern science of genetics so that the animal breeder may understand and apply the findings.

Genetics is a relatively new field of study which has shown, among other things, that there is little relationship between the way an animal looks and the milk or eggs it or its progeny will produce. Whether a bull will have daughters that are good or poor milk producers or a cock have daughters that are good layers cannot be determined by a judge at a show. Hence, the increased value attached to blue ribbon winners is not justified in the light of genetic knowledge, Mr. Branston repeatedly points out. Only progeny tests and a careful system of mating based upon production and not upon looks can increase the value of your animals to you. But to understand why genes and not blue ribbons are important is not simple, and so you must learn something about the laws of heredity before the thrice told superiority of show ring winners as breeding stock is discredited. Mr. Branston's book will help you do just this.



Season's Greetings

M A C D O N A L D T O B A C C O C O M P A N Y